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 VOL. VII NO. 220 TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1982 RAMADAN 15, 1402 A.H. SIXTEEN PAGES

TODAY IN arab news

Largest icecream plant
 An icecream plant, claimed to be the largest in the Middle East, will come into production shortly at a daily capacity of 30 tons. Trial production has already begun, its owner, Abdul Rahman Bakhest, says. — Page 2

Mubarak warns Reagan
 Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, in a letter to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, calls for a quick solution to the Lebanese crisis and warns that time is running out to avoid a bloody showdown between Palestinians and Israelis. — Page 4

Mexican corruption
 Corruption "is a problem that permeates to the very root of Mexican culture," says Miguel de la Madrid, the newly elected president. — Page 7

Pentagon's space role
 U.S. President Ronald Reagan decides to give the Pentagon a major role in space exploration. — Page 9

OPEC parley
 Oil ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries meet in Vienna this week in a new bid to erase lingering surpluses from the market and keep a floor under a reference price of \$34. — Page 10

U.S. economy
 U.S. budget director David Stockman says the United States is pulling out of recession. He predicted the effect of President Reagan's policies would be felt within the next year. — Page 11

Viet pullout expected
 The conference of foreign ministers of Communist-ruled Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam in Ho Chi Minh City Tuesday is expected to announce a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, according to observers. — Page 16

U.N. call to respect rights of Lebanese

UNITED NATIONS, July 5 (AP) — The U.N. Security Council called for respect for the rights of civilians in Lebanon and repudiated all acts of violence against them in a resolution adopted unanimously Sunday night and clearly aimed at Israel, although it did not mention its name.

The resolution began with a preamble provision declaring the council in "alarm by the continued sufferings of the Lebanese and Palestinian civilian populations in South Lebanon and in West Beirut."

Citing the Geneva and Hague conventions for humanitarian treatment of noncombatants in wartime, it called also for "restoration of the normal supply of vital facilities such as water, electricity, food and medical provisions, particularly in Beirut."

Finally, it commended efforts of U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and international agencies to alleviate sufferings of the civilians and asked that those efforts continue.

The council acted at a brief Sunday night meeting, held by request of Jordanian Ambassador Hazem Nuseibeh. The resolution adopted was a watered-down version of a text he had submitted. Nuseibeh had written to Council President Noel Sinclair of Guyana to ask for an immediate meeting on grounds that Israeli troops in Lebanon were engaged in a "genocidal campaign...to strangle the civilian inhabitants of West Beirut."

Zehdi Labib Terzi, U.N. observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization, thanked the council for its unanimous adoption of the resolution. Citing press reports, he accused the Israelis of showing a spirit of vindictiveness in Lebanon. He said they had detained 16 doctors of the Palestinian Red Crescent, a humanitarian organization. He expressed concern about 6,000 Palestinian prisoners of Israel.

Lebanese Ambassador Ghassan Tuani said the resolution contained a clear message and he hoped Israel would facilitate talks leading to its full implementation.

Nuseibeh, in his letter asking Sinclair to call a council meeting, said "the extremely grave situation...is deteriorating by the hour as a result of the ruthless, genocidal campaign by the Israeli forces of occupation against the Lebanese and Palestinian civilian population in Israeli-occupied Lebanon."

"The enormity of the barbarism is the more ominous," he went on, "as a result of the Israeli occupation authorities' decisions and declarations to strangle the civilian inhabitants of West Beirut and...prohibiting the transfer of essential means of livelihood like medical care for the civilian population."

Nuseibeh, himself a Palestinian, wrote that it was his government's hope "that at this fateful hour and before it is too late, the Security Council will act."

To west Beirut Israel cuts off water, power

BEIRUT, July 5 (Agencies) — The Israeli Army cut off water and electricity to West Beirut Sunday night, the Lebanese radio reported.

Prime Minister Shafiq Wazzan threatened in a phone call to U.S. envoy Philip Habib to break off negotiations for withdrawal of Palestinian fighters unless measures to asphyxiate the capital were lifted, the radio said.

Premier Wazzan said he would complain to the United Nations Security Council unless Israel lifted its "food and economic blockade." Israeli soldiers Sunday began harrasing food trucks from entering West Beirut, where an estimated half million civilians are trapped.

Israeli radio Sunday night quoted a "high-ranking source" as saying that not only had water and electricity been cut off, but Israeli soldiers had begun harrasing anybody from leaving or entering West Beirut.

(Israeli television reported that Israeli tanks advanced at the southern edge of Beirut Sunday toward the Palestinian refugee camp at Burj El Mayel after fighting broke out at 11 a.m. The telecast stated that Palestinian fighters clung to their positions, firing mortars and bazookas.)

Israeli and Palestinian forces duelled with artillery, mortars, rockets and tank cannons around Beirut's paralyzed international airport in a heavy escalation of hostilities.

Shells crashed around Lebanon's presidential palace in suburban Baabda during the exchanges and state and privately owned Lebanese radio stations said the driver of Foreign Minister Fuad Boutros was injured. Baabda is eight kms east of the capital.

Associated Press correspondent Terry Anderson, watching from a vantage point on the Antonieh Mountain ridge, said he saw at least two Palestinian-fired shells slamming into the hilltop palace compound and others falling in the direction of Israeli lines behind the two-story glass-and-stone palace.

Smoke and dust engulfed the cream-colored palace as the shells struck and radio stations said the foreign minister's limousine as well as other cars parked at the entrance were damaged. Israeli troops in control of Baabda immediately cordoned off the area and banned correspondents from reaching the palace.

Boutros was in conference with Lebanese President Elias Sarkis when the palace bombardment occurred. They were assessing the outcome of the latest round of talks with Habib, the broadcasts said.

The shells fell only 20 minutes after Habib had left the palace for the American ambassador's mansion in the pine-wooded Yaze neighborhood about 500 meters from the Baabda Palace.

The military command in Tel Aviv said in a terse communique Israeli forces and Palestinian commandos exchanged fire intermittently in the Beirut area and asserted no air strikes were launched.

Wazzan, a key intermediary between Habib and Arafat, said his participation in the Baabda talks for a political solution of the West Beirut crisis had to be suspended because of the Israeli blockade. "My inability to participate will inevitably have a negative impact on the talks for which we have exerted so much effort," Wazzan said. "Cabinet ministers are unable to move from West Beirut to the presidential palace and so are parliament members."

Wazzan said Israeli forces blocking crossing points between East and West Beirut have turned back flour trucks that the West Beirut population needed badly during the Ramadan month.

Fahd, Assad mull crisis

TAIF, July 5 (SPA) — Syrian President Hafez Assad and an accompanying delegation left here Monday after a two-day visit.

He was seen off at the airport by King Fahd. Crown Prince Abdullah, the deputy premier and commander of the National Guard, Prince Sultan, the second deputy premier and defense and civil aviation minister and Prince Saud Al-Faisal, the foreign minister.

President Assad Monday morning held talks with King Fahd, attended by top leaders from both sides. Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul-Halim Khaddam discussed with United Arab Emirates President Sheikh Zaid Ben Sultan Al-Nahayan the latest situation in Lebanon at the oasis town of Al-Ain Sunday.

Meanwhile, Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan Al-Ossaim left here Monday for home after delivering a written message to King Fahd from King Hussein of Jordan. Prior to his departure, he told SPA the message dealt with Jordan's "views on all issues." He said the visit provided him a chance to exchange views with Prince Saud Al-Faisal on means of reaching a unified Arab stand to confront the Israeli aggression.

Over invasion Haig-Begin plot bared

WASHINGTON, July 5 (Agencies) — Concrete evidence that Israel planned the invasion of Lebanon after discussions with the U.S. administration has come to light with the publication Sunday of an interview by Washington Post with the Secretary of State Alexander Haig three days before his June 25 resignation.

Haig said in the interview "that the U.S. should in no instance allow the Palestine Liberation Organization to be maintained in Lebanon."

The Post also published a June 21 interview in which Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin with whom Haig had planned the Lebanon invasion said that Israel "will not leave Lebanon until we are no longer threatened."

The Post said both the Haig and Begin interviews had been conducted by the Washington correspondent for "an international group of Jewish newspapers." Begin was quoted as saying Israel's operation in Lebanon had "very much weakened, if not completely paralyzed," the PLO.

On Jordan's acquisition of Soviet military hardware after the U.S. refused to sell it Hawkeye mobile missile launchers, Haig said: "It makes little sense for Israel to pursue policies which have the practical consequence of forcing other Arab states to satisfy their legitimate defense needs through arrangements with powers that do not share U.S. or Israeli interests."

Irregularities alleged Miguel wins Mexican poll

MEXICO CITY, July 5 (AP) — Government party candidate Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado was elected president of Mexico, the interior ministry announced Monday. Opposition parties said they did not dispute the victory, but complained of isolated irregularities at the polls.

"We can announce that Miguel de la Madrid took a lead over the other candidates in such a way as we are certain that he has obtained a majority by a wide margin," said Enrique Olivares Santana, the ministry's secretary.

The opposition cited reports of stuffed ballot boxes and election violence, including the alleged kidnapping of four poll watchers and the shooting of another. But none disputed the ruling party's victory in Sunday's election.

"These violations were not particularly grave because they were isolated," said Jose Minondo Garfias, the opposition national action party's representative on the national electoral commission.

"The election was not a farce," said Carlos Sanchez Cardenas, the Socialist coalition's commission delegate. "It was a serious and important step toward a more democratic system."

De la Madrid said in a televised statement issued shortly after his victory was announced that "the overwhelming majority of voters demonstrated their decision to fortify democracy." He said the turnout was abundant and

GCC members plan firm steps

RIYADH, July 5 (SPA) — The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) member states will take a firm stand toward the escalation of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, an unidentified highly-placed Gulf source has told Okaz.

The first step taken involved diplomatic and political moves to deter the aggression on the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

"But if Israel storms West Beirut it will have to shoulder the consequences of the second Gulf step which will be taken in coordination with the Arab and Islamic group and in the light of the results of action being taken by the six-member ministerial committee," the source said.

The committee was set up by an Arab foreign ministers conference held in Tunis late last month with the aim of devising ways to ensure Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon.

Arabs confer with Gromyko

MOSCOW, July 5 (AP) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko Monday assured an Arab League delegation that Moscow is using "all its weight and influence" to get Israeli troops out of Lebanon.

His remarks, quoted by the official Soviet news agency Tass, came during a meeting in Moscow with Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the political department of the P.L.O. Moroccan Foreign Minister Muhammad Boucetta and Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad.

Arab sources said the three Arab officials came to Moscow Monday in hopes of getting the Soviet Union to take a more active role in the Lebanon crisis. Tass said the three were in the Soviet capital on a "short working visit" and that their meeting with Gromyko had been held in a "business-like, friendly atmosphere."

The Soviet Union warned in a government statement issued on June 14 that Soviet interests were being threatened by Israel's invasion of Lebanon. Government-controlled Soviet media have repeatedly accused Israeli troops of atrocities against Palestinians there.

The Tass account said Gromyko had assured the Arabs that Moscow was doing everything it could to stop the bloodshed in Lebanon.

Longest moon eclipse today

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP) — The longest total eclipse of the moon since 1859 will take place early Tuesday morning.

The eclipse, visible in the night, will occur when the earth's orbit takes it between the moon and the sun, whose reflected light causes the moon to "shine."

The moon will move into the earth's penumbra, or lighter area of shadow, at 1622 GMT. Earth will begin to cast its darker shadow, or umbra, on the moon at 1533 GMT and will totally eclipse the moon for an hour and 46 minutes, from 0638 to 0824 GMT.

Scientists say the eclipse will be so long because the moon is at the most distant point it ever reaches in its orbit around the earth. The farther the moon is from the earth, the longer it takes to pass through the earth's shadow.

The long duration of the eclipse also is due to the fact that the moon will pass through the center of the earth's shadow. Usually, it passes through the smaller areas of shadow above or below the center.

Larry Chupik, associate astronomer at the Adler Planetarium of Chicago, Illinois, said the moon will not be totally invisible during the eclipse.

Egypt to attend Baghdad summit

CAIRO, July 5 (AP) — President Hosni Mubarak accepted an invitation Monday from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein to attend a nonaligned summit in Baghdad in what was seen as an important step toward Egypt's reconciliation with other Arab states.

The government's Middle East News Agency said the invitation was delivered by Iraqi Justice Minister Monzer El-Shawi, who arrived here Monday. "President Mubarak declared after meeting with El-Shawi, that he accepted the invitation of the Iraqi President Saddam Hussein to attend the nonaligned summit, which will be held in Baghdad during the period Sept. 6-10," the agency said without elaboration.

The invitation was seen as an important step in the reconciliation between Egypt and the 17 Arab states, including Iraq, which broke diplomatic relations with Cairo in March 1979 following the late President Anwar Sadat's visit to Israel.

The decision to break with Egypt was taken during an Arab summit in Baghdad, and since then the Iraqis had been among the shrillest critics of Egypt's peace with Israel. But in recent months, the Baghdad regime had become increasingly dependent on Egypt as a source of arms for its war with Iran.

Last May, Iraq and Egypt resumed commercial air service between the two capitals for the first time since Arabs broke with Egypt.

Argentina vows to revamp defense

BUENOS AIRES, July 5 (AP) — Argentina's military leaders came under public fire Sunday for their role in the Falkland Islands war and the army commander said his troops will use their experience in the conflict to overhaul everything from doctrine to weapons.

Major-Buenos Aires newspapers Sunday published an interview with Ernesto Sabato, one of Latin America's best known authors, who said the Falklands disaster was the "result of improvisation" and "revealed that our military men are not even fit to wage war."

Sabato, an Argentine physicist turned novelist and frequent critic of the country's six-year-old military government, called for punishment of those responsible for the "deaths, amputations and disappearances" during the conflict.

Argentina's three armed forces have acknowledged that at least 645 men were killed or are missing as a result of the 74-day undeclared war that ended June 14 with the surrender of Argentine forces to the British at the island capital of Port Stanley. No overall figure has been given on the number of wounded, but the Army has acknowledged 1,105 "wounded and ill."

Sabato, in an interview originally published by the newspaper *La Nueva Provincia* of Bahia Blanca, about 700 kilometers south of Buenos Aires, called for a quick return to democracy and said the next government must "be courageous enough to make the guilty pay for their faults" in the islands conflict and in running the country.

In London, British officials said international repercussions from the Falklands war are likely to be more limited than was predicted at the height of the campaign.

Britons reel under impact of strike

LONDON, July 5 (AP) — Hundreds of thousands of British commuters sought alternative transportation Monday, the second day of a nationwide strike by train drivers against new flexible work schedules.

Roads into major cities were choked with cars as the strike began to bite. After Sunday services were crippled on the first day of the strike, the state-run British Rail Board said it will wait to see if enough drivers go to work to provide a skeleton service or whether operations must be shut down completely.

The railways were struck again only four days after a two-day strike last week by a rival union over a pay dispute.

Transport Minister David Howell denounced the new strike as "immensely damaging" to the future of the railways, already slated to lose \$240 million this year, but said he will not intervene in the dispute.

Some trains ran Sunday over the 81,000-mile network operated by drivers who don't agree with their leaders' strike call or by drivers of a rival union. British trains carry two million passengers a day, including some 400,000 commuters to London.

The strikers belong to the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (ASLEF), whose executive ordered the walkout against the imposition by the rail board of new flexible work shifts of seven to nine hours.

The fewer than 2,000 drivers in the 177,000-member National Union of Railwaymen, which has accepted the new schedules, are divided over the ASLEF strike. Some refuse to cross ASLEF picket lines while others ignore them. The strike was denounced by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who told Conservative Party followers Saturday the train drivers should recognize the new spirit generated by the Falklands victory.

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Biggest in Middle East

Giant icecream plant starts trial run

By Snresh Shah
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, July 5 — A new icecream plant with a daily production capacity of 30 tons, claimed to have the highest capacity in the Middle East, is going on stream shortly in Jeddah. Fully Saudi-owned, the plant has already commenced trial production.

The company known as the Bakhsh Dairy, Icecream and Juices Factory, is an extension to the existing Bakhsh Dairy situated at Madinah Road Kilo 6, and the total investment now will go up to SR78 million from SR58 million earlier, said Company Chairman Abdul Rahman Bakhsh.

Its new machinery has a capacity to produce 4,000 liters of icecream; 18,000 units of stick lines such as ice lollies and choc ices; 1,200 cups; and 8,000 cones per hour. The company is also installing two Swedish machines for UHT and flavored milk each with a capacity of 4.5 tons an hour, which are expected to be commissioned by end 1982.

He told Arab News that with the commissioning of this plant, the total supply of milk and milk products in the Western Region will go up considerably, 400 tons at around a day. His plant will produce about 200 tons of fresh milk, UHT milk, yogurt, laban, cheese and icecream.

The company plans to produce special types of icecreams with fruits with the help of latest machines and technology. It does not have any overseas financial partners, but its Production Manager Patrick J. Cleary, who has nearly 25 years experience in this field, will look after the entire operation. He was working with Walls (Lever Brothers), one of the biggest icecream manufacturers in the



Abdul Rahman Bakhsh
world, said Bakhsh.

The company has brought machinery from Denmark, Sweden and Germany and raw materials such as milk powder from Belgium, butter fat from Holland, stabilizer and other products from Denmark and Norway. It has two technicians, one each from England and Denmark. "We are making fruit icecream, which no one here makes and will reach full capacity within a month of start up," said Production Manager Cleary.

Bakhsh has a very ambitious plan for marketing his production. Agents have been appointed in Riyadh, Ahha and Khomiss Mussiat, while for Makkah, Madinah, Yanbu, Taif and Jeddah marketing will be

done without any agency. In Riyadh alone, it will be sold through 52 supermarkets and over 400 other smaller shops.

Similar arrangements have been made to market products through supermarkets and sales outlets in Jeddah, Taif, Makkah and Madinah. He has his own fleet of transport to deliver the expected daily total production of all milk items. It consists of two refrigerated trailers and 57 refrigerated vans, while 10 more such new vans are coming, according to Bakhsh.

Bakhsh is very confident of marketing the entire production. "In season time, even one shop in Makkah can sell one truckload of 5 to 7 tons daily, while the consumption in Taif during Ramadan is about 10 tons a day. Our prices are also cheaper by about 25 to 30 percent in different varieties," said Sheikh Bakhsh.

Bakhsh had established the existing dairy plant in 1974, which itself was an extension of his dairy farm started in 1972 at Kholais, a small village about 85 kms north of Jeddah. It was at Kholais that Bakhsh sunk wells, cultivated the land and hand-milked the 300 cows, which he had imported from the United States and Canada. At that time, the milk was transported to his home town in Makkah for processing it into yoghurt. In 1974, the present factory was started with processing and filling machines for yoghurt and has since been expanded to include processing, filling and packaging of liquid and set yoghurt, laban, labnah and white cheese, with a daily maximum output of 27 to 30 tons of fresh and recombined milk.

SR3m donated for prisoners

RIYADH, July 5 (SPA) — The Committee for the Release of Indebted Prisoners announced Monday receiving SR2.99 million. In another development, the Eastern Province Welfare Society has received more donations and subscription of SR609,000, it was announced Monday. At the top of the donation list was Dallah Establishment with SR200,000 and Muhammad ibn Abdullah Al-Suhail with SR101,000.

Eastern Province Governor Prince Abdul Mohsen bin Jiluwi, the society's chairman, thanked the donors for their charitable contributions. The society's secretary general Masour bin Ali, said that the society has stepped up its welfare activities on the occasion of Ramadan. Regular and emergency assistance is being given to needy families in the province's villages and towns, he said. He urged the public for more donations.

Quran bonus raised

MAKKAH, July 5 (SPA) — The Holy Quran Memorization Group decided to increase bonus for memorizing the Holy Book by 100 percent, officials announced Monday. With the increment, every person who memorizes the complete Quran will be granted SR3,000; those who memorize 20 parts of the Holy Book will get SR2,000 and those who master 10 parts SR 1,000.

The group's supervisor, Muhammad Saad Ibrahim, said that 400 students, who memorized the Holy Quran completely or partly, have been stationed in 200 mosques in Makkah, Taif and Jeddah. There are 189 Quran memorization schools in the Kingdom at present, Ibrahim said.

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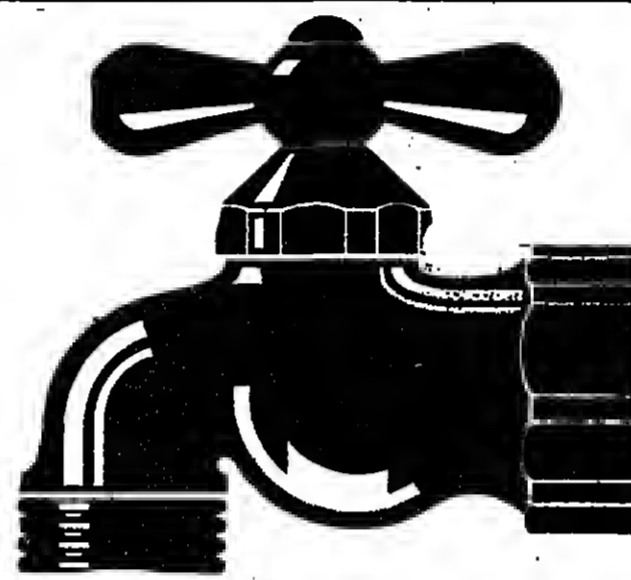
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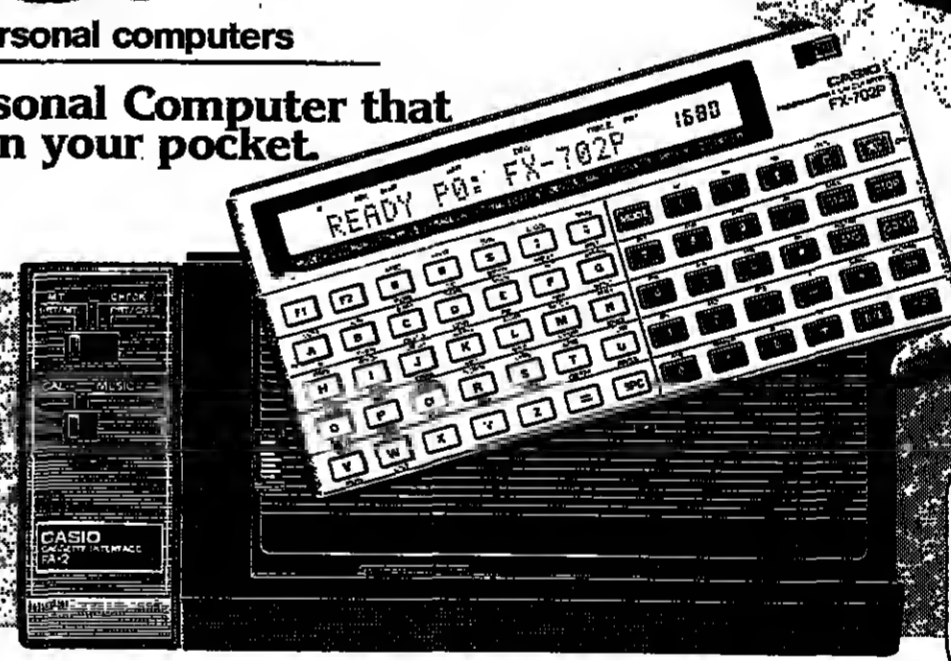
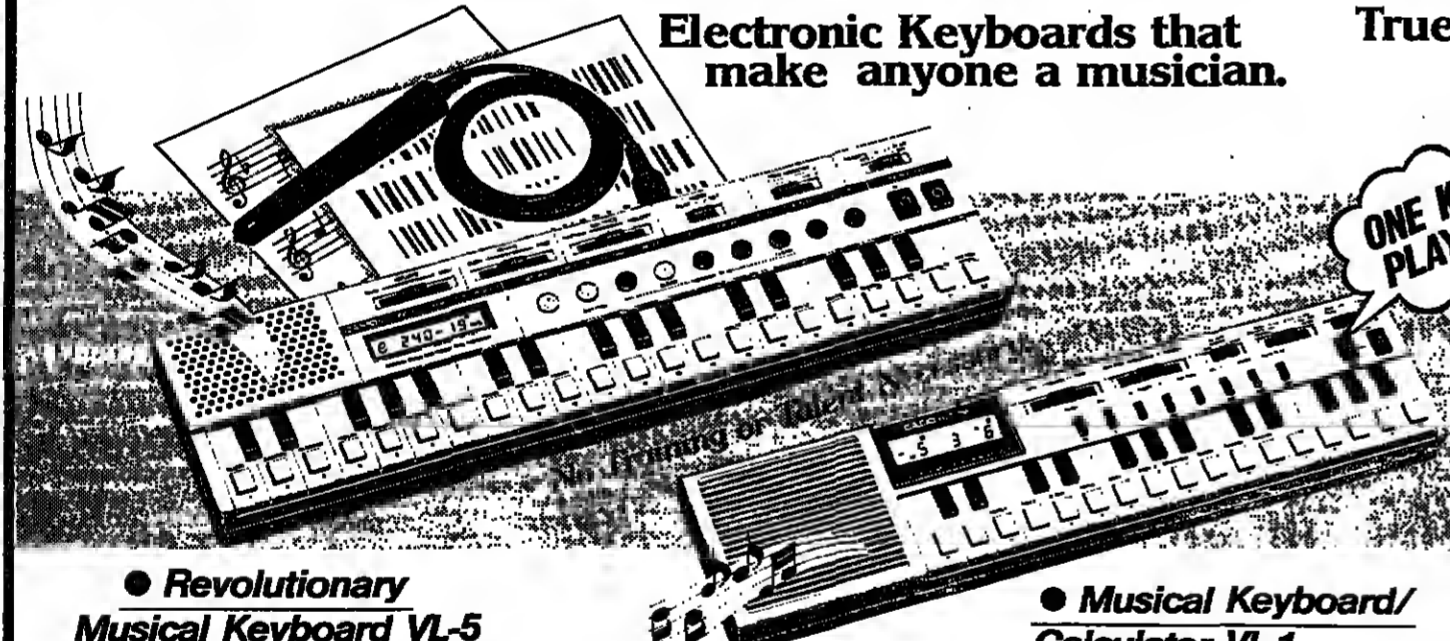


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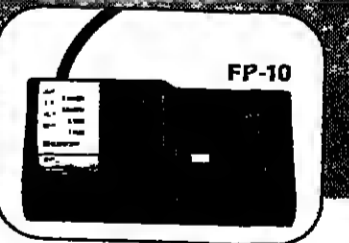
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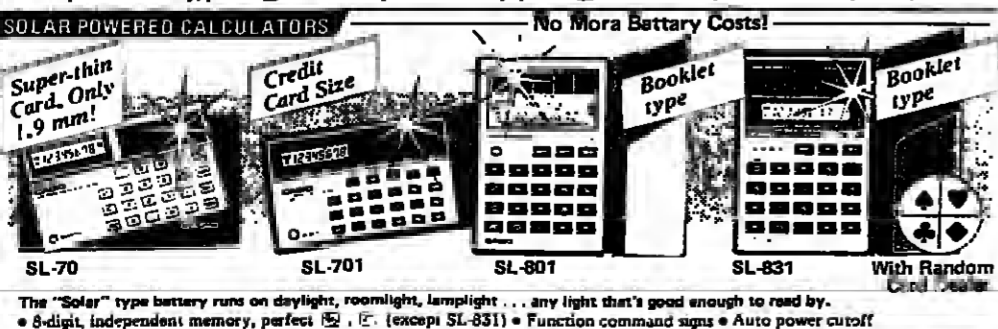
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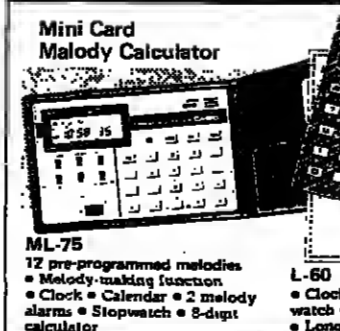
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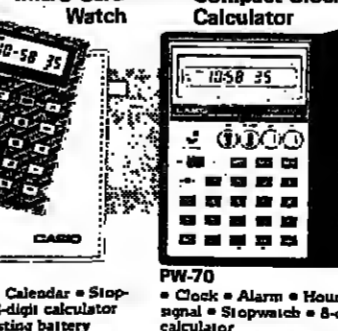
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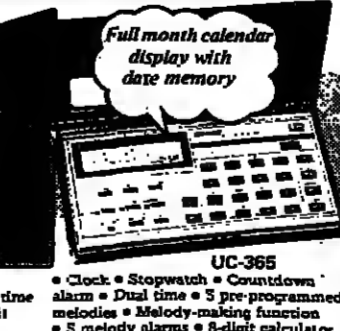
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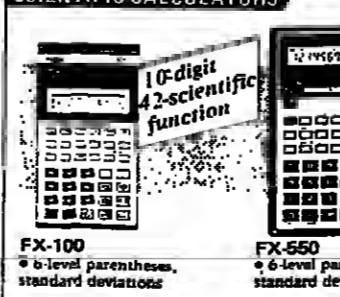
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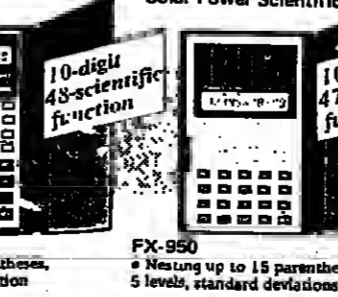
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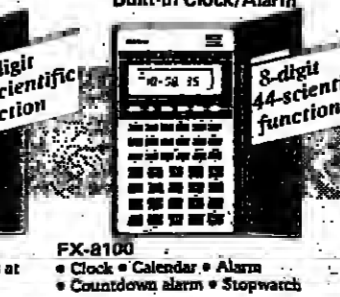
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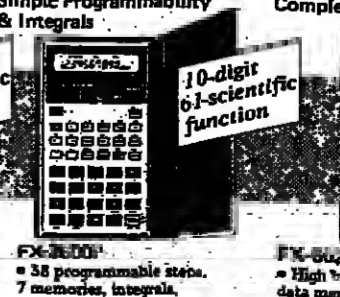
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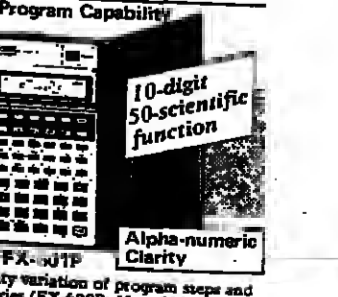
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SR161 million allotted for municipal projects

JEDDAH, July 5 — A sum of SR161 million is to be spent on various development projects in Hizma, Biljirshi, Qalwa, Mindaq and Khulais, according to Hassan Mugharbil, director general of municipal and rural affairs in the Western Region.

Al Madinah newspaper quoted him Sunday as saying his office is exerting great efforts, in cooperation with the municipalities concerned, to see the implementation of projects in smaller towns and rural areas under the jurisdiction of the directorate general.

Society gets SR2.5m

AHSA, July 5 (SPA) — An estimate budget of SR2.5 million has been allocated for the Tarf Welfare Society of Ahssa for the fiscal year 1982-83. The society's chairman, Ahmad Al-Akroush, said Monday funds will be spent on social, health and cultural welfare activities in the region.

He said that SR13.74 million has been allocated for the projects of Hizma Municipality, which include permanent and provisional asphalted roads, paving and lighting of several streets, construction of a number of buildings and the expropriation of properties which prove an obstacle in the implementation of development projects.

In addition, SR61.78 million has been allocated for similar projects in Biljirshi and its dependencies, Mugharbil said. Qalwa Municipality has been allocated a sum of SR32.63 million for the construction of several buildings, flood fences, water networks and asphalted and lighting of some streets.

Mugharbil added that SR40.33 million has been earmarked for Mindaq Municipality to carry out permanent and provisional asphalted, construct several buildings and expropriate properties for development projects. Another SR12.96 million has been given to Khulais Municipality for similar projects, he said.

Tihama to tackle switch to joint stock company

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, July 5 — Tihama's general assembly session meets here Saturday to discuss a report by its legal advisers on what has been accomplished so far to transform Tihama into joint stock company.

The meeting, to be presided over by Tihama chairman Prince Saud bin Fahd, also will discuss a report to be presented by the company's deputy director general on the new headquarters project. Another topic on the agenda is a preliminary study on investment and projects program during the coming stage.

The meeting will be held at Muhammad Said Tayeb's, director general, house and will be attended by board and general assembly members.

Visit program set for students

RIYADH, July 5 (SPA) — An internal visit program for students, sponsored by five summer centers in Taif, Baha, Ahha, Dammam and Hail, will begin July 31, it was reported Monday.

Students are scheduled to spend seven days in each town. The program has been allocated SR800,045 in this year's budget. The first trip begins July 31, followed by the second Aug. 7, the third Aug. 14, the fourth Aug. 21 and the fifth Aug. 28.

A total of 1,500 students will participate in the program — 300 pupils for each trip. As the students come from various parts of the Kingdom, regional education departments will provide transport for their participants to and from the visiting centers.

The program aims at acquainting students to various parts of their country to inspect the development witnessed by the Kingdom.

Kingdom's labor regulations hailed

RIYADH, July 5 (SPA) — Undersecretary of Labor Affairs Ahmad Al-Yahia commended Monday the Kingdom's regulations which he said support laborers' rights and care for their welfare.

In a statement to SPA, he said the recently concluded International Labor Organization (ILO) conference in Geneva had reached two important global agreements on termination of employee contracts by their employers and social insurance for expatriate labor.

Yahia, who attended the conference as a member of the Kingdom's delegation, said the conference had adopted a number of resolutions and recommendations on laborers' affairs in the world. Saudi labor and social affairs Minister Ibrahim Al-Anqari, in an address to the conference had stressed the importance of providing job opportunities to young people and the need to solve their problems on a global basis.

Directors session slated

RIYADH, July 5 (SPA) — Intermediate and Secondary school directors who will participate in a special course are to be released by Sept. 18, it was announced. The course, to be organized by King Saud University, will begin with the next academic year. The number of school directors participating is 18.

Sheikh Baz says Zakat can be paid to Afghans

TAIF, July 5 (SPA) — A religious leader said Monday that Zakat can be paid in favor of the Afghan fighters and the refugees in Pakistan.

Sheikh Abdul Aziz bin Baz, president of the departments of scholarly research, religious ruling call to Islam and guidance, said in a statement Monday that the zakat also can be paid earlier than its due date. He also urged

IDB grants \$10m loan

JEDDAH, July 5 (SPA) — The Islamic Development Bank (IDB) approved Monday a loan of \$10 million for South Yemen to finance crude oil purchases from the United Emirates (UAE).

The loan agreement was signed by IDB President Dr. Ahmad Muhammad Ali and representatives from the South Yemen National Bank and Aden Refineries Company. Earlier this year the bank provided a similar loan to South Yemen amounting to \$13 million.

all Muslims to support the Afghans.

In another development, the Presidency of Scholarly Research, Religious Ruling, Call to Islam and Guidance is organizing an intensive awareness program in various parts of the Kingdom during the summer. It was announced Monday. Leading Muslim scholars and preachers will take part in the program.

Under the program, regular preaching and 'khatib' will be delivered at Taif's mosques, in addition to seminars to be held at the city's grand mosque every Monday and Thursday. Special guidance session will be given to Defense and Aviation and National Guard personnel. These will be organized in cooperation with Pilgrimage and Endowments Ministry's religious affairs department. Similar sessions have been planned for prisons and summer centers.

The presidency will launch its guidance campaigns in Taif and surrounding areas after Ramadan.

KAU senate approves new education faculty

TAIF, July 5 (SPA) — King Abdul Aziz University's senate approved Sunday night the establishment of a college of education in Jeddah and appointed Dr. Muhammad Nour Fittani dean of the engineering college.

The meeting, held at Taif Intercontinental, was attended by Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani, Planning Minister Hisham Nazer, Civil Service Board President Turki Al-Sudairi, Petroleum and Minerals University Rector Dr. Bakr Abdullah Bakr, and King Abdul Aziz University Rector Dr. Abdullah Nassif.

The board also has approved temporary measures to pay allocations for students on higher studies scholarships inside the Kingdom. Members also gave the green light for the student affairs department's statute proposal and paying bonus to some employees. The board discussed the university's final accounts for the last fiscal year.

GIANT BICYCLE: This extraordinary monument is one of the latest additions to Jeddah's beautification scheme. Though still being unfinished, the bicycle stands 10 meters high on a turn-about on Sitten Street. The diameter of each tire is four meters while the total length of the monument reaches 15 meters. The front concrete base is three meters high.

Prayer Times

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Tuesday						
Fajr (Dawn)	4:38	4:13	3:44	3:27	3:52	4:17
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:25	12:26	11:57	11:44	12:09	12:38
Asr (Afternoon)	3:43	3:47	3:19	3:11	3:35	4:10
Maghreb (Sunset)	7:08	7:15	6:47	6:37	7:02	7:36
Isba (Night)	9:08	9:15	8:47	8:37	9:02	9:36

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Time running out, Reagan told

Egypt wants quick solution in Lebanon

CAIRO, July 5 (Agencies) — President Hosni Mubarak called Sunday for a "quick solution" to the Lebanese crisis and warned again that time was running out to avoid a bloody showdown between Palestinians and Israelis.

The government's Middle East News Agency said the call was made in a message of President Reagan drafted during a morning session of the Egyptian National Security Council and delivered to U.S. Ambassador Alfred Atherton.

No text of the message was made public. But the Egyptian agency said it learned that the note "affirmed the necessity of lifting the siege on the Lebanese capital and work to reach a quick solution of the Palestinian problem and also impeding the deterioration of the situation."

Mubarak's message, which was in response to a note from Reagan, followed a two-day session of the president's senior foreign policy advisers and came in the wake of a new Franco-Egyptian proposal for solving the Lebanese crisis.

Following the National Security Council session, Mubarak's adviser, Osama El-Baz, said the government was "keen to exert efforts to reach a solution as fast as possible because time is a very crucial element." "We should reach an acceptable formula in a day or two," he added.

El-Baz said the government here believed the main goal of diplomatic efforts should be to lift the siege of West Beirut and prevent further bloodshed.

But he avoided outlining any specific formula for deciding what to do with the thousands of Palestine Liberation Organization fighters if they agreed to lay down their arms and leave Lebanon.

El-Baz said the proposal for a non-military Palestinian government-in-exile to be established in Cairo, made last month by Mubarak himself, was only "an idea among others for discussion." "This is not the solution we are proposing to solve the current problem," he said. "The solution we propose for the current problem is preventing any invasion by Israeli troops of the Lebanese capital and enact an immediate Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon."

Last week, the government news agency

said the offer of a Palestinian government-in-exile still stands but implied that it should not include current leaders of the PLO. Well-informed sources also reported that the government was prepared to accept only a few dozen Palestinian officials but not thousands of PLO fighters.

While speaking with reporters, El-Baz was asked whether the Egyptian government would accept "thousands of Palestinian warriors" as political refugees. "We'll discuss this issue if it arises and becomes an obstacle to peace," he replied.

However, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butros Ghali, a key figure in the negotiations on Lebanon, said the statement did not reflect any change in the government's position and "nothing has yet been decided in this concern." "The president announced he is ready to accept a government-in-exile," Ghali told the Associated Press. "And nothing has changed."

In Kuwait, Salah Khalaf, the number two man in the PLO, was quoted Sunday as vowing that the Palestinians would not leave Beirut. "The Palestinian leadership will not leave Beirut. This is our final decision," Khalaf said in a telephone interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Wakeel*. "We did our best to spare Beirut the dangers of invasion," Khalaf said. "The responsibility of bloodshed will be that of Israel, the United States, (Lebanese rightist militia leader Bashir) Gemayel and the Lebanese authority."

In Tripoli, Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi has advised Palestinian fighters in Beirut to fight to the death rather than negotiate indirectly with the Israeli besiegers. In a message to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, Qaddafi said: "It would be shameful to give the enemy the right to negotiate on our existence in Beirut... If we allow that, the enemy will have the right to pursue you to the ends of the earth."

Meanwhile, two French government envoys had talks in Damascus Sunday with Syrian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Farouq Al-Shara on the situation in Lebanon. Francis Guitman, secretary-general of the French External Relations Ministry, arrived here earlier in the day from Beirut accompanied by an adviser to Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson.

Syria forms committee to help refugees

DAMASCUS, July 5 (R) — A Syrian government committee was formed Sunday to find out how many displaced Lebanese and Palestinians have entered Syria since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last month and to determine ways of helping them.

An official source said the committee would receive relief supplies and financial help sent by various organizations and countries and distribute the aid to the refugees. Medical and food supplies, tents and blankets started arriving in Damascus on their way to Lebanon, the source added. They were offered by the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), British and Norwegian organizations and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

An UNRWA official told reporters that more than 10 trucks have left Damascus for Baalbeck, in the Bekaa area east of Beirut, with food and medicines for the refugees.

In another development, four Israeli soldiers, killed in clashes with pro-Syrian Palestinian commandos in South Lebanon, were buried Sunday at the Jewish cemetery.

In Islamabad, Syria's ambassador Sunday met Pakistani Defense Minister Mir Ali Ahmad Khan Talpur as a local newspaper reported that Damascus had declined to receive a military delegation from Pakistan to discuss the situation in Lebanon.

An official statement said only that Ambassador Sayfi Hamwi and the minister discussed "matters of mutual interest." A front page report in the daily *Muslim* said Pakistan had offered to send a military delegation to "assess Syria's needs at the time of crisis. But Damascus was somehow unable to receive the delegation because of other commitments," the newspaper added. No official confirmation of the report was available.

Morocco foils attack by Polisario men

RABAT, July 5 (AFP) — An attack by two Polisario Front brigades Saturday in the Smara region was broken up by a Moroccan forces defensive "wall," the Moroccan Map news agency said here.

The agency said that many Polisario troops were killed in the attack. Moroccan casualties were seven dead and 25 wounded, the agency said. It said that the fighters launched an attack against Moroccan defenses at 5:30 a.m. using armored cars. The attackers fled after suffering "heavy" losses.

The attack ended a six-month truce between Morocco and the Western Sahara Liberation Movement, whose fighters have been battling Moroccan forces for some six years. Morocco claims Western Sahara, for which the Polisario Front wants independence.

Meanwhile, Algerian President Chadli Benjedid was sending three envoys to visit some 20 African states in connection with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit due to begin in the Libyan capital next month. Morocco is opposing the admission of the disputed Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (Western Sahara) to the OAU. The admission of SADR to the OAU at a ministerial meeting in Addis Ababa has deeply split the organization.

Numeiri visits Cairo

CAIRO, July 5 (AP) — Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri arrived Sunday in Cairo for what aides said would be a private visit.

The Sudanese leader, a frequent visitor to Egypt, was met at Cairo international airport by President Hosni Mubarak.

Sudanese officials said Numeiri would travel on to Alexandria, where he planned to spend most of his visit.

The Middle East News Agency said Numeiri received a briefing from Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butros Ghali on efforts to solve the Lebanese crisis.

Ghali left Monday on a seven-nation African tour carrying a message from Mubarak to leaders of Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Uganda and the Sudan.

After 20 years of freedom

Algeria beset by cultural contradictions

SIDI FREDJ, Algeria, July 5 (R) — Algeria has changed radically in the 20 years since independence from France but is still beset by cultural contradictions.

"Really I feel more Algerian than French," said Georgio, a 40-year-old Algerian-born Frenchman on his first visit to Algeria since independence. "I can even feel more French than Algerian," returned Hocine, an Algerian of the same age from Kabylia who spent 20 years in France and has just resettled in his home country.

The exchange took place in the port of Sidi Fredj where in 1830 a French expeditionary force landed to turn Algeria into "part of France." It symbolizes the cultural conflicts that were to lead to eight years of a bloody liberation war which ended in the proclamation of Algerian independence on July 5, 1962.

Because of the war in Lebanon, however, the 20th anniversary of Algerian independence was celebrated this year without the pomp originally planned.

Officially, Algeria is "progressive" as well as Islamic, but is also profoundly traditionalist. For example, it has so far been unable to introduce family legislation where women would have guaranteed rights as in modern societies.

In 1982, Algeria is full of cultural contradictions, a mixture of socialism, Islam, Arabism, Berberism, French and African influences, and on top of it all the problems of the

generation gap. Sometimes the ingredients explode, as in the Berber riots of Tizi Ouzou in 1980, Islamic movement incidents in Laghouat last September, and high school agitation in Western Algeria last April.

One of its main problems is a galloping birth-rate, making an annual population growth of 3.4 percent, among the world's highest. Of the 20 million people, 70 percent are below 30 years of age. This represents a powder keg since the provision of housing, transport, schools and jobs cannot keep pace. In a society open to Western influences and habits, the young generation which represents the country's future wants everything, and quickly.

Political leaders are doing what they can to contain the many aspirations now freely expressed since the process of liberalization launched three years ago by President Chadli Benjedid when he took over on the death of Houari Boumedienne.

Boumedienne ruled the country with an iron hand, but his successor has displayed political and economic liberalism, pragmatic ideology and diplomatic realism. He has granted amnesty to his predecessor's opponents, notably Ahmed Ben Bella, the first president of independent Algeria, whom Boumedienne overthrew in June 1965 and jailed without trial.

There is much talk in Algeria of "correcting the errors" of the previous regime's economic policies, particularly hasty indus-

trialization of the expense of agriculture with the result that Algeria now has to import half of its food. Former President Ben Bella, who has chosen to live in exile, calls Algerian heavy industry "scrap iron". Its development was made possible by oil revenues but according to current figures it is operating at less than half capacity.

With its oil due to run out by the end of the century, Algeria is pinning its future on its huge natural gas reserves and has been battling for two years to get more from its European and American customers by indexing the price to that of oil. When the French Socialist government of President Francois Mitterrand this year agreed to indexation it was seen as a crucial move toward the bilateral reconciliation which had been sought for 20 years.

Algeria's finances are considered by experts to be fairly sound. Oil and gas revenues will cover the import bill this year and its foreign debt of \$20 billion in 1979 is expected to be fully repaid by 1984 thanks to strict control of foreign borrowings.

Because of industrial and agricultural inefficiency, 95 percent of Algeria's foreign earnings come from petroleum exports and specialists say this is not likely to change in the immediate future.

While Algeria has had a reputation as a leader of the Third World, and had played a crucial role in the release of American hostages in Tehran, foreign affairs have lately taken second place to urgent domestic needs with pragmatism replacing revolutionary fervor.

Israel protests to Egypt over press attacks

CAIRO, July 5 (R) — Israel's ambassador to Cairo, Moshe Sasson, has repeatedly protested to Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials about anti-Israeli articles published in the government-controlled press, the weekly newspaper *Maya* reported Monday.

The foreign ministry has told Sasson that the press articles he objected to were "the natural result of the Israeli forces' conduct in Lebanon," *Maya*, a journal of the ruling National Democratic Party, said.

"The Egyptian press has expressed the feelings of the people toward Israel's barbarous invasion of Lebanon," it quoted the officials as telling the ambassador. Egypt is the only Arab state to have diplomatic links with Israel but relations have been strained since the Israeli thrust into Lebanon last month.

Articles appearing in the press here have described Israel's action in Lebanon as an attempt to wipe out a whole people.

Dutch premier holds talks in Cairo

CAIRO, July 5 (AP) — Dutch Premier Andries Van Agt who arrived Sunday for a working visit had discussions on the Lebanon crisis with President Hosni Mubarak.

Van Agt was met at Cairo international airport by Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali when arrived after a flight from Amsterdam. The Dutch premier, who also holds the foreign portfolio, was driven to a hotel alongside the Nile in the center of Cairo.

Van Agt became the first European head of government to visit Egypt since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Egypt has been hoping

the European Economic Community would step up pressure on the United States and Israel to bring about an end to the fighting and a pullback of Israeli forces.

Upon his arrival, Van Agt told the official Middle East News Agency that the EEC had condemned the Israeli invasion on Lebanon in an official statement a few days ago.

Egypt's foreign minister also told the agency that the situation in Lebanon needed the "honest cooperation" of all peace-loving countries to bring back security in the region.

BRIEFS

LIMASSOL, Cyprus, (AP) — A Greek-Cypriot Coast Guard patrolboat intercepted a small Turkish coastal vessel Sunday sailing near this port and uncovered one ton of basalt aboard. Greek officials said the ship *Umitlar* had sailed from Lebanon for an unknown destination.

ROME, (R) — Italian police arrested nine Iraqis and a Palestinian Sunday on charges including running a racket in forged U.S. entry visas at \$1,000 each.

KUWAIT, (AP) — Kuwait's state security court sentenced Sunday three persons to prison terms, fines and deportation for smuggling high-power explosives into the

country. LONDON, (R) — Iran and Iraq have shelved each other's positions on both sides of their international border, Tehran radio said Sunday. The radio, monitored by Reuters, said Iranian forces destroyed three Iraqi tanks, four troop carriers and two ammunition depots.

DAR ES SALAAM, (AP) — Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has appealed to the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council to use their influence, prestige and power to bring the Israeli invasion of Lebanon to an end, the government radio said Sunday.

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CRUCIAL QUESTIONS

Questions which do not have answers. Crucial questions upon which everything hangs as Menahem Begin's cannibals — their teeth sharpened by America — still rampage in Lebanon.

Will the Palestinian fighters in West Beirut leave with or without their guns? And if with, then would it be merely the light weapons or the heavy ones as well? And would they leave with their families or by themselves?

Also, will the armed Lebanese in West Beirut be disarmed? And if they were, would that mean that East Beirut has to be disarmed also? Philip Habib, the U.S. mediator, said that only the leftists should be disarmed! He has now become an executioner of the poor Lebanese people who have been labeled leftists because they are patriotic.

And how long can psychopath Begin withstand the financial cost of keeping his child killers in Lebanon? The bill now, after merely a month, stands at \$3 billion, which is already in excess of the total amount of financial aid given to Israel by the United States, its ally in this barbarian invasion. He will soon have to ask for financial backing. Who has he to turn to? His broken backed killer friend Haig? Surely, poor 'AF is himself beyond help?

How Begin will solve his little problem is something which everyone who has an interest in the "world of finance" will take interest in. But Begin need not worry. Mr. Reagan and the United States are there! All Reagan has to do is raise taxes a little bit.

There is another cost which is disturbing Begin and his Defense Minister Sharon, and that is the cost in Israeli blood. But then this is a matter which is soon to be settled on the streets of Tel Aviv, as armed soldiers return from the front to cry enough! no more blood! no more killing of civilians!

Saudi Arabian press review

Monday's newspapers hailed the Kingdom's diplomatic efforts to contain the deteriorating situation in Lebanon and put an end to the sufferings of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

Okaz said the Kingdom under the leadership of King Fahd has been using its good relations with various countries of the world to "expose the Israeli enemy's plans in Lebanon."

The paper called on Arab and Islamic states to "check Israel's aggression on Lebanon and foil any attempts to liquidate the Palestinian struggle."

Al-Jazirah condemned the attitude of unidentified Arabs and foreigners whom it described as "bargainers with the Palestinian issue."

The paper stressed that Saudi Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani in his recent statement had "clearly exposed this group which is bargaining over the current situation in Lebanon."

It said the minister had rightly refuted the group's allegation that the Kingdom had been giving preference to certain Lebanese factions. The paper praised Dr. Yamani's clarifications on the Kingdom's firm stand on the

Lebanese crisis and its indiscriminate dealings with all factions in Lebanon.

Al-Jazirah said, "All the people know the Kingdom's stand which does not favor one faction more than the other. Moreover the Kingdom has made it clear that it has nothing to do with the visit of the commander of the Lebanese rightist militias Bashir Gemayel as the trip was in response to an invitation from the Arab League Ministerial Committee."

It stressed that the Kingdom's policy "is based on its ardent commitment to support Arab and Islamic causes."

Al-Riyadh criticized U.S. envoy Philip Habib's mission in the Middle East saying it lacked the proper framework to resolve the Lebanese crisis.

"The U.S. has not been neutral in its negotiations with the parties concerned. On the contrary, the U.S. has adopted the Israeli ideas and supported them in its own way," the paper said.

It cautioned against "Arab disintegration at such a crucial phase" and stressed that nobody was serious to solve the issue as long as the Arabs themselves are not able to reach a unified stand. (SPA)



Cleaning up after the massacres!

Americans seeking to influence events in El Salvador

By Bernd Debusmann

SAN SALVADOR — It occupies an entire block on San Salvador's 25th North Avenue, a squat three-story building surrounded by a forbidding grey wall manned on each corner by a steel-helmeted Salvadoran soldier with an assault rifle. Two more heavily-armed troops peep through the viewing slits of sandbagged firing positions on the roof. Inside the compound, guards carrying submachine guns watch the heavy iron entrance gates and turnstiles. Closed-circuit television cameras scan the entrances and the streets outside.

The Embassy of the United States in troubled El Salvador looks more like a fortress under siege than a diplomatic mission in a friendly country, and its sheer size has given rise to charges that it tends to function as an alternative government. "People call me a proconsul," Ambassador Deane Hinton said in an interview. "Well, I'm not. If I were, I could make the decisions."

But the Americans leave no doubt of their ambition to influence the decision-making process. The embassy's civilian and military staff of 91 is slightly larger than the rest of the world's diplomatic representatives here put together.

"We have major interests in El Salvador and we are contributing important resources in support of El Salvador," Hinton said. "It is perfectly natural that we take an interest in how these resources are used."

In the view of the Reagan administration, the Salvadoran government's success or failure in fighting left-wing guerrillas in a tough, protracted civil war is crucial to U.S. efforts to stem Communist advances in the Central American region.

El Salvador's political Left sees the U.S. Embassy here as an ugly symbol of Yankee imperialism in a region where the United States has often imposed its will by armed force. Between the turn of the century and 1920 alone, U.S. troops landed in Central America 20 times.

To many on the political Right here, U.S. insistence on agrarian reform constitutes blatant interference in the internal affairs of a country which has been run by the military on behalf of the rich for half a century.

Last year, the American Embassy was attacked with machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades seven times within 34 days — four of the attacks apparently carried out by rightists and three by the Left. The wall that turned the mission into fortress America in the heart of San Salvador was erected in response to the assaults.

To some politicians of the increasingly impotent center in El Salvador's polarized society, the embassy reflects what they see as the diminished capability of the Western world's leading power to influence events. "Of course the United States has influence here," said Hinton. "But no foreign country...can do much more than try and convince the people (of the host country) that your ideas are right."

Non-American diplomats here say that since the March 28 elections in which the party backed by the United States lost to a coalition of rightist groups, Washington's envoys are relying increasingly on the army to shape developments. The rightists emerged from the elections as the most powerful force in the 60-member constituent assembly which promptly gave itself both legislative and executive powers and chose an interim government with little clout.

"Ultimately, however, it's the army which has the final say," said one envoy. "And the army knows that without American aid it would lose the war. The army knows it can't get weapons it wants from anyone else, so the army listens very closely to what the Americans want."

The U.S. government hailed the March 28 elections for a constituent assembly as a triumph for its policies, a resounding victory of reform over revolution. In fact, observers said, it strengthened many of those most opposed to reform.

In May, the assembly suspended part of an American-backed land reform program seen by the United States as a vital instrument in defusing social tension and introducing social justice in this country of some five million people.

Some seasoned observers of El Salvador's violent politics feel that the political setup resulting from the March elections could lead to a repetition of the 1979 coup in which the United States was reported to have played a role, backing the plotters. The present U.S. involvement dates from October 15, 1979, when young officers ousted, Gen. Carlos Romero and concluded a political alliance with the Christian Democratic Party, El Salvador's only major organization of the political center.

Three months before the Salvadoran coup, the long civil war in Nicaragua ended in victory for the left-wing Sandinistas and the overthrow of the U.S.-backed dictator, Anastasio Somoza. The Sandinista victory buoyed anti-government rebels throughout Central America and alarmed Washington.

U.S. concern over a potential repeat of Nicaragua in El Salvador was reflected by unprecedented military aid, though negligible by Middle Eastern or

even African standards. According to figures issued by the U.S. Department of Defense, the Americans provided more military aid to El Salvador between 1980 and 1982 than in the preceding 19 years.

The U.S. Embassy here lists military assistance since 1980 as \$217 million, including a supplementary request for military sales credits for the financial year 1983.

The government that came to power after the 1979 coup was generally labeled reformist and moderate but human rights organizations reported that torture, killings and arbitrary arrests actually increased under the reformers. However, the Carter administration resumed military aid to El Salvador early in 1981. Just five weeks after aid was suspended pending an investigation into the role of government forces in the murder of four American nuns here.

Political killings continue, though the upsurge predicted after the rightist election victory has not materialized.

"There are people in the U.S. who say we should not leave here unless violence ends," said Hinton. "Were we to leave, violence would get worse and the extreme Left would eventually win."

According to figures issued by El Salvador's left-leaning Christian Legal Aid Committee, the Socorro Juridico, a total of 2,618 Salvadorans died in political violence — not counting the victims of civil war combat — from the beginning of the year to the end of May. The Socorro charges that most of the killings were carried out by members of the security forces or right-wing paramilitary organizations.

Senior U.S. Embassy officials ascribe excesses by government forces to what they term "control and command problems of considerable magnitude."

As part of U.S. military assistance, 477 cadets — El Salvador's entire military academy — were dispatched to Fort Benning, Georgia, earlier this year on an officers' training course. Some 1,000 troops were also trained at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. (R)

Superpowers' nuclear war will 'kill 200 million'

By Anthony Goodman

UNITED NATIONS —

The mayor of Hiroshima recalled what happened at 8.15 a.m. on August 6, 1945, when the first atomic bomb ever used in war devastated his city.

An American doctor said that in an all-out nuclear war between the United States and the Soviet Union more than 200 million people would be killed immediately and more than 60 million wounded.

Patriarch Pimen of Moscow, representing the Russian Orthodox Church, said the threat of total annihilation must compel all nations to seek a durable peace. All three speakers were among representatives of more than 70 non-governmental organizations and research institutions given an opportunity to state their views during the current special session of the General Assembly on Disarmament, scheduled to end on July 9. They spoke in an assembly committee after government leaders, ministers and ambassadors had finished delivering policy statements in the assembly's plenary session. Attendance in both bodies was often sparse.

The non-governmental organizations ranged from veteran peace groups to relatively obscure bodies with few members. Some are known for their partisan stand on East-West issues, including several organizations widely regarded as "front" groups that faithfully echo Soviet policies.

Former KGB chief Yuri Andropov, now regarded by some as the most powerful man in the Soviet Union, has picked off two new targets in an anti-corruption campaign among people closely connected to President Leonid Brezhnev.

The latest victims are a deputy of Nikolai Inozentsev, Brezhnev's speech-writer on foreign affairs, and Evgeniy Rusakov, a provincial party chief whose brother Konstantin, one of Brezhnev's proteges, is a secretary to the Central Committee.

When Andropov was recently elevated to the Central Committee secretariat, he was succeeded at the KGB by Gen. Vitaly Fedorchuk, a career KGB official, indicating that Andropov intended to

retain real control of the organization. That aim seems to have been achieved, with Andropov still directing the anti-corruption drive that has already severely embarrassed Brezhnev, especially over the unsavory friendships of his daughter Galina.

Inozentsev, the Brezhnev speech-writer, is director of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations, as well as being a member of the Central Committee. His deputy has been charged with theft after allegedly diverting materials from the institute to build himself a summer dacha.

The case of Rusakov is much more spectacular, involving a racket in the Soviet motor industry which must have resulted in the diversion of millions of roubles into private pockets. Rusakov has

been dismissed from his post as party secretary of the Khabarovsk region, whose town of Togliatti is well known in the West as the place where Russian versions of the Fiat are made.

Models of the Zhiguli (sold abroad as the Lada) were allegedly coming off the assembly line stamped in all details with the same identification numbers. Only "official" versions were accounted for in the plant's production plan. The "unofficial" Zhigulis were diverted for private sale in Central Asia, an area where cars can be sold and no questions asked.

A public level not a breath of scandal about Brezhnev is heard. He continues to be quoted as the final expert on all subjects, and to be hailed as the ideal Soviet leader. (ONS)

Corruption scandal embarrasses Brezhnev

By A Special Correspondent

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TODAY IN HISTORY

Today is Tuesday, July 6th, the 187th day of 1982. There are 178 days left in the year.

Highlights in history on this date:

1535 — Sir Thomas More is executed in England for treason.

1560 — Treaty of Edinburgh between England and Scotland, whereby French troops are evacuated, Protestant Council of Regents is appointed, Queen Elizabeth's sovereignty to England is recognized, and claims of Mary Queen of Scots to English throne are annulled.

1573 — Pacification of Boulogne ends fourth war of religion in France.

1747 — France and Spain break combined blockade of British fleet and troops of Maria Theresa of Austria at Genoa, Italy.

1771 — Austria and Turkey sign treaty to force Russia to restore its conquests.

1809 — Pope Pius VII, having excommunicated Napoleon Bonaparte, is taken prisoner by the French.

1908 — Young Turks under Niaz Bey stage revolt at Gessina in Macedonia, and government troops which are sent to quell the riot desert.

1923 — Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is formed.

1945 — Nicaragua becomes first nation to formally accept United Nations Charter.

1964 — Nyassaland protectorate, renamed Malawi, becomes independent within British Commonwealth.

1975 — Mauna Loa Volcano in Hawaii erupts for first time in 25 years.

1979 — Nicaragua's President Anastasio Somoza sends 1,000 soldiers against city of Masaya, held by Sandinista rebels determined to oust him.

Thought for today:
The battle for Beirut is just beginning. Beirut, the graveyard of the invaders, shall be the Stalingrad of the Arabs — Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

سید احمد علی

'Moral renovation' campaign planned

Corruption permeates Mexican culture

By Juan M. Vasquez

MEXICO CITY (LAT) — In Mexico, where virtually everyone expects the powerful to wink at the law and evade its demands, the incident came as a shock.

A congressional delegation returning from California in a chartered DC-8 was forced to suffer the ignominy of a customs inspection. And the customs officers seized 10 boxes of merchandise for failure to pay import duties. Word of the confiscation was leaked to the press.

Senate Majority Leader Joaquín Gamboa Pascoe, leader of the delegation, waxed indignant. Someone, he said, "is trying to slander me. I demand an investigation I have a clear conscience."

Import duties for senators? Officials embarrassed by law enforcers? Merchandise confiscated? What is going on here?

Item: In January, a group of about 1,000 truckers blocked off the city's main market, La Merced, in protest against the bribes they are forced to pay in order to unload their merchandise. Spokesmen for the strikers said that about 3,000 trucks a day unload at La Merced and each was being forced to pay 200 pesos in bribes to policemen for the privilege. If the figures are right, that is the equivalent of about \$13,500 a day in bribes.

Item: At about the same time, hundreds of truck drivers in the western part of the country pulled their rigs to the side of the road and announced that they were on strike. They were up to here, they said, with police threats to impose traffic fines or pull them off the road for days unless they paid a bribe. The strike, the second in seven months, made national headlines before it was settled by a promise to end police harassment.

Item: Last autumn, Gov. Oscar Flores Tapia of Coahuila was forced to resign while federal officials sought to find out how he amassed a fortune of tens of millions of dollars while in office. Subsequently, many of his properties were expropriated and he was drummed out of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) by party chairman Pedro Ojeda Fautala.

Item: Last October, more than 200 members of Mexico city's elite police motorcycle brigade signed a protest against the payments they are forced to make to their superiors. They said they had to pay \$150 for their supposedly free uniforms, \$600 for the use of a motorcycle and \$20 to "rent" a pistol.

Item: Miguel Nazar Haro, a former head of the nation's most powerful law enforcement agency, was among 36 persons charged in a federal indictment in the United States with operating an illegal car theft and smuggling ring. The value of the stolen cars smuggled into Mexico was placed at \$30 million to \$40 million. Most of those indicted were members of the federal security directorate which Nazar Haro had headed, or other police agencies in Mexico. Nazar Haro jumped bail of \$200,000 in San Diego and is said to be in

hiding in Mexico.

Item: Pablo Emilio Madero, a congressman, recently took the lid off the taboo subject of federal salaries. Madero said congressmen receive 60,000 pesos a month (about \$1,333) and are given a document certifying that they earn only the minimum wage, thus avoiding the need to pay income taxes. Others apparently are paid more. Miguel Rojas-Pedraza, a deputy from the state of Puebla, reported to police, according to Mexican press reports, that he had been assaulted by thieves who stole his car, his watch and the equivalent of \$6,000 in cash that represented his monthly salary.

These are a few examples of the pervasive influence of corruption on daily life in Mexico. It is a cultural phenomenon that has spawned its own vocabulary: *Mordida*, the bribe; *fajaca*, illegal contraband; *aviadures*, ghost employees on the public payroll; *coyotes*, people who earn money by smuggling others into the United States.

Corruption, in short, "is a problem that permeates to the very root of Mexican culture."

That definition is noteworthy not because so many Mexicans would agree with it but because it was uttered by Miguel de la Madrid, the man who has been elected Mexico's new president.

In an unusual interview published recently — it is believed to be the first time a president or a presidential candidate of the PRI has agreed to be interviewed on the subject — De la Madrid offered his views on the subject of corruption.

He has referred to a campaign of "moral renovation," and has often repeated a pledge to do everything in his power to stem the tide of corruption, not only within the government but throughout Mexican society.

Many people have reacted skeptically. Because De la Madrid has spent his professional life in the bureaucracy, the joke spread quickly that he would create a "ministry of revolutionary moralization" to deal with the problem, thus opening up a new source of jobs for party hacks.

But De la Madrid has held firm. One of the sources of corruption, he said, is the excessive bureaucratic regulation that surrounds even the simplest chore, whether it be obtaining a driver's license or a permit to sell apples on the street.

Mexicans, he said, often find it easier to pay a bribe and avoid the paperwork than to behave honestly. "Our regulations make impractical, sometimes absurd demands that demoralize the life of all Mexicans," he said. "I am convinced that we need to simplify such regulations, which more often than not serve to blackmail, rather than protect, the community."

As for the conduct of public servants, De la Madrid said he intends to set an example by his own actions and expects the same of everyone else. He intends to bolster the administration of justice in order to deal with



AZTEC TREASURE: Legend has it there is Aztec gold buried under the sidewalks of Mexico City. The worker seen here is not searching for treasure but he does consider himself fortunate. In a country where half the population is either unemployed or underemployed, a job is a job — even cracking up the sidewalk.

corrupt practices by improving the power of prosecutors and the courts. "The professionalization and cleanup of the police corps deserve special attention," he said.

Armando Ayala, the editor who interviewed De la Madrid, says incidents such as the truckers' strikes and the police protests against their superiors are signs that the people will not put up with such corruption much longer.

Ayala, who has been railing against corruption for years, said De la Madrid's willingness to speak forthrightly on the subject, devoting a lengthy interview to the issue, "is still another sign of his genuine concern." Even if De la Madrid is sincere, Ayala said, the task is so enormous that it may ultimately

prove overwhelming. Corruption is ingrained in the system. Police salaries, to cite one example, are so low that police officers are expected to rely on the *mordida* to make a living. The members of the motorcycle brigade who protested last October said their superiors fully expected them to employ such practices.

As De la Madrid himself pointed out, he is willing to eliminate the practice of giving under-the-table payments to journalists who cover government agencies. But first, journalists must be paid a decent wage by their employers, he said.

All this could upset the economic system and bring howls of protest, even from those who theoretically favor wiping out corruption.

Red China penalizes litterbugs, pets-keepers

By Roger Crabbs

PEKING (R) — Joggers don't have to swerve round dog droppings in Peking the way they do in many Western capitals and there are less exhaust fumes, but otherwise urban nuisances here are the same if not worse.

No one — except the odd diplomat — is allowed to keep a dog in the capital, and since the chief means of locomotion is the bicycle, air pollution from cars is low.

But Peking is a densely populated, heavily industrialized city of over eight million people, and the environment still leaves a lot to be desired.

That is why the municipal authorities launched a drive this month "to make Peking the cleanest, nicest and most beautiful city in China."

After earlier campaigns against noise pollution — the endless honking of truck and bus horns and ringing of bicycle bells — and industrial discharges, the city fathers have now turned their attention to spitting, littering and other anti-social habits.

To a newcomer, spitting sometimes appears to be China's national sport, a particularly dangerous one in a country where tuberculosis has long been a major killer. From before dawn until after nightfall, the people of Peking seem to be constantly clearing their throats before projecting their spit onto pavements and the floors of shops and restaurants.

On July 1, however, the municipal authorities sent out 750 crisply uniformed

wardens empowered to fine spitters 50 fen (28 cents) for each offense. The "sanitation patrol persons" were also told to stop litterbugs, order them to clean up their mess and if necessary fine them up to five yuan (\$2.8).

Peking's main tourist attractions — the Forbidden City, Beihai Park, the Temple of Heaven — are prime sites for ice cream and soft drink vendors and inevitably papers and bottles are discarded. But in future offenders can expect to be brought quickly to book. A close eye will be kept on hygiene at peasant markets in the city, rubbish bins are being repainted and more public toilets and sewage treatment ponds built, the *China Daily* said.

New regulations also ban graffiti and illicit posters in public places, as well as on the walls of buildings and on shop windows. The keeping of domestic animals such as chickens, pigeons, dogs and sheep in the capital is, from this month, not just illegal but actively penalized.

People in every street, lane and apartment block have been named to sweep their territory clean and remove all rubbish. Building materials dumped on pavements and roads, a major nuisance for pedestrians and cyclists, must now, by law, be removed within 24 hours.

The *China Daily* said more than 100 loudspeaker cars were now touring the streets hammering home the message: "For your health and that of others, please keep the environment clean."

Beep-beep toys aplenty

PARIS (RfI) — Whether it gladdens our hearts or frightens us, the fact is there: electronic toys have invaded the toy market. In the last two years, "Beep-beep", "Gloop" and "Wapp-wapp" can be heard loudly on all the toy stands. No doubt about it, the "flea" (micro-processor) in silicon has revolutionized the world of toys and games (and their manufacturers).

The professionals who got together in Paris in February, at the 21st "Salon du Jouer" (Toy Fair) were in complete agreement: electronic toys will have the star role in 1982.

For electronic toys have made a spectacular leap into the limelight these last two years. In 1980, they represented less than 4 percent of the overall market for toys. In 1981, this share more than doubled — 8 to 10 percent of the market. And it is expected to attain at least 15 percent over the next five years.

French manufacturers have understood the importance of the craze for electronic toys and many have gone into this sector. It is fortunate that they have done so, for the French toy industry (which is fourth in the world) hadn't been doing so well these last few years. In fact it is changing rapidly, and the figures are eloquent: in 1965, there were 590 toy-making establishments in France; today, there are only 265. Thirty companies

only are responsible for two thirds of the overall turnover figure and only seven of them employ more than 500 persons.

To face up to American, Japanese or German competition, the toy industry in France needs to be strong. It needs to invest, to begin with; to devote plenty of money to maintaining research teams in order to come up with plenty of imaginative ideas.

The electronic "flea" has been hitting several companies in France. For example, Vulturne, which devotes 6 percent of its turnover figure to research and development, has gone wholeheartedly into "electronized toys" but the electronic gadget here is not the essential thing, it just provides an extra something (noise, light) to a classic toy. A similar path is being followed by Moquin and Breuil, or again Monneret, the king of table football who is preparing a model in which the electronic gadget will count the points.

Nathan, meanwhile, has been thinking up authentic electronic games (games of knowledge, in particular). But it's Berchet, a firm situated in Oyonnax, which is going fastest to the front of the profession: this firm spends a great deal of money in research expenses, it gives impressive orders for components, it has been studying the setting up of an electronic unit. And all the Berchet toys are tested at the toy pedagogic center in Lyon.

Almost a tradition

Jeddah's decorated trucks

By Andy Mason

JEDDAH — You can see them everywhere, in all sizes and colors but always the same basic design of the Mercedes truck. Anything arriving in the port has to be transported, within Jeddah or to the outskirts and other towns. At first sight one is immediately impressed with the brightly painted decorations and the array of lights. This decoration is in fact a sure sign that the truck is privately owned, for company-owned fleets lack any of the personal touch. Basically these decorations can be seen as the modern version of the Bedu tradition of embellishing any personal possession, whether it is a camel saddle or the interior of a tent. So, eager to find out where all this happens, I set off with the expert translating skills of Tariq Hussain Camran. Inevitably, there is a truck souk, and it is located out on the Makkah Road at Kilo 12.

Arriving at the truck souk, one finds hectic activity around the various small workshops which provide every service a truck driver could wish for.

Beginning with the outside our first port of call was a cover maker. The material used, plastic treated cloth from Japan, is so tough that it has to be treated with grape oil before it can be passed through a sewing machine. The basic sheeting is decorated with heart or cedar tree cutouts. The full quote for a cover for the load and cabin complete is SR600 to SR1,000, depending on the size of the truck. However for a considerably reduced fee, maybe around SR200 to SR300, Mulawi Hussein would give you a customized saloon car cover with pleasure.

The truck we saw was decorated both inside and outside. We were anxious to know why they were always covered outside with the exact opposite of desert scenes. The answer was pretty obvious. When you are kilometers away from home you need something to take your mind off the desert. But why these particularly European scenes? The first decorated trucks in Saudi Arabia came from Syria, and it is a Syrian tradition that the people here have taken to heart. Now, however, they are bought locally. So who paints them in Jeddah? We had only to turn round and see a group of painters just finishing their day's work to find the answer. These painters roam the area of the souk carrying all their equipment with them working as individuals, or for a big job, in a team.

While a driver enjoys a meal or tea after a long drive they'll add the ubiquitous Saudi coat of arms or just a quick touch-up of any peeling paint.

A driver wanted his door and the front wings decorated. Delving into his bag the painter produced a rag and some petrol. He then rubbed down the surface and proceeded to map out the design in chalk. Dipping

further into his bag he came out with a tin of paint and then a cardboard tube with the tools of his trade. Selecting the right brush he went to work with a deceptive ease and soon had the basics of the design on the door. Leaving it to dry a while he moved onto the wing and was soon crossing to the other wing and on to the other door. In a few minutes he was back to the first door to complete the coat of arms and then on again to do another circuit and finish just as the driver reappeared. Well satisfied with the result he handed over some sixty-odd riyals and drove off.

Washing a truck costs SR80 and takes an hour and a half and a lot of energy. However, in the gleaming sun it is well worth the payment. While his truck was being washed a driver took us on a tour of his vehicle, starting with the icebox. The top tray, or cage, is for ice and underneath there is space to keep soft drinks. Next to the icebox was a handy slot for his mat. As we marvelled at his array of lights he explained that besides being decorative the lights were essential for safety reasons. You only have to see a truck at night to see how pretty and effective the lighting is. The ribbon of green lights is reserved for the carriage and blue for the radiator. The small blue lamps cost SR5 each and this truck had 20 in the shape of a "V". The ostrich type lume on the bonnet was pure show but the driver mentioned that on a long desert run with no movement to be seen the flapping plume provided some relief.

Having had his truck cleaned this particular driver now went off in search of some carriage builders. He came back surrounded by a group of men carrying giant spanners. After a long fully laden run the carriage bolts tend to work loose, so these men are on hand to tighten up the bolts every now and then. Moving on we noticed a truck being fitted with decorated mudguards, a pile of mudguards waiting, gaily painted, in the back of the workshop also caught our attention.

It was now time to get a look inside a truck. As luck would have it an electrician was fitting the stereo to a truck which had just been decorated inside in the shop next door. The back of the cab was covered with various soft materials in long broad layers, each layer being fringed with loops of thread. Each layer was deep enough to support a — by now standard — heart-shaped frame with a choice of photographs to go inside. In keeping with the anti-desert theme there were flowers, taken from postcards, and other attractive designs. Along with a patterned plastic seat covering, the interior work could cost around the 300 SR mark. A favorite feature is a layer of transparent plastic on the inside of the cabin doors under which the driver's favorite postcards can be stuck and then after a while changed for others.

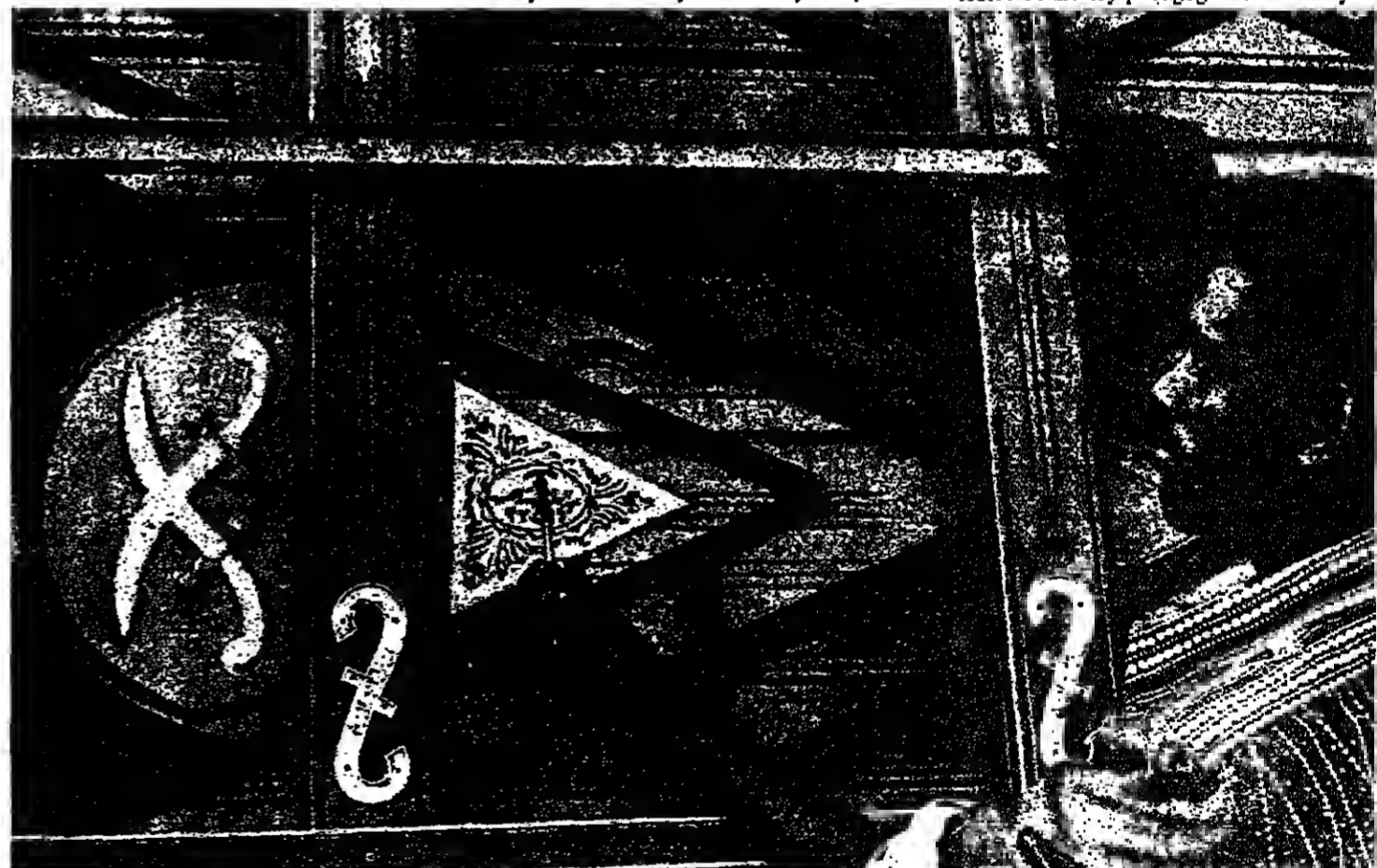
Moving further inside the souk we later

found another shop specializing in interiors, though here the emphasis was on insulating the cab from the engine noise and heat. This is done with the usual plastic cloth in the usual bright colors but with a thin foam lining. Because of the standard nature and size of the cabs these pieces of foam can be bought ready-made to fit the area around the engine housing and gear shift and come with pockets to carry tools in the cab. This shop also had the wing mirror gauntlets, the cloth covers which fit over the mirror stems. Most of the cabs don't have air conditioning, so to keep an air of coolness in the cab the drivers use cologne and this can be had from the numerous vendors carrying their trays packed with perfume bottles as they wander around the souk.

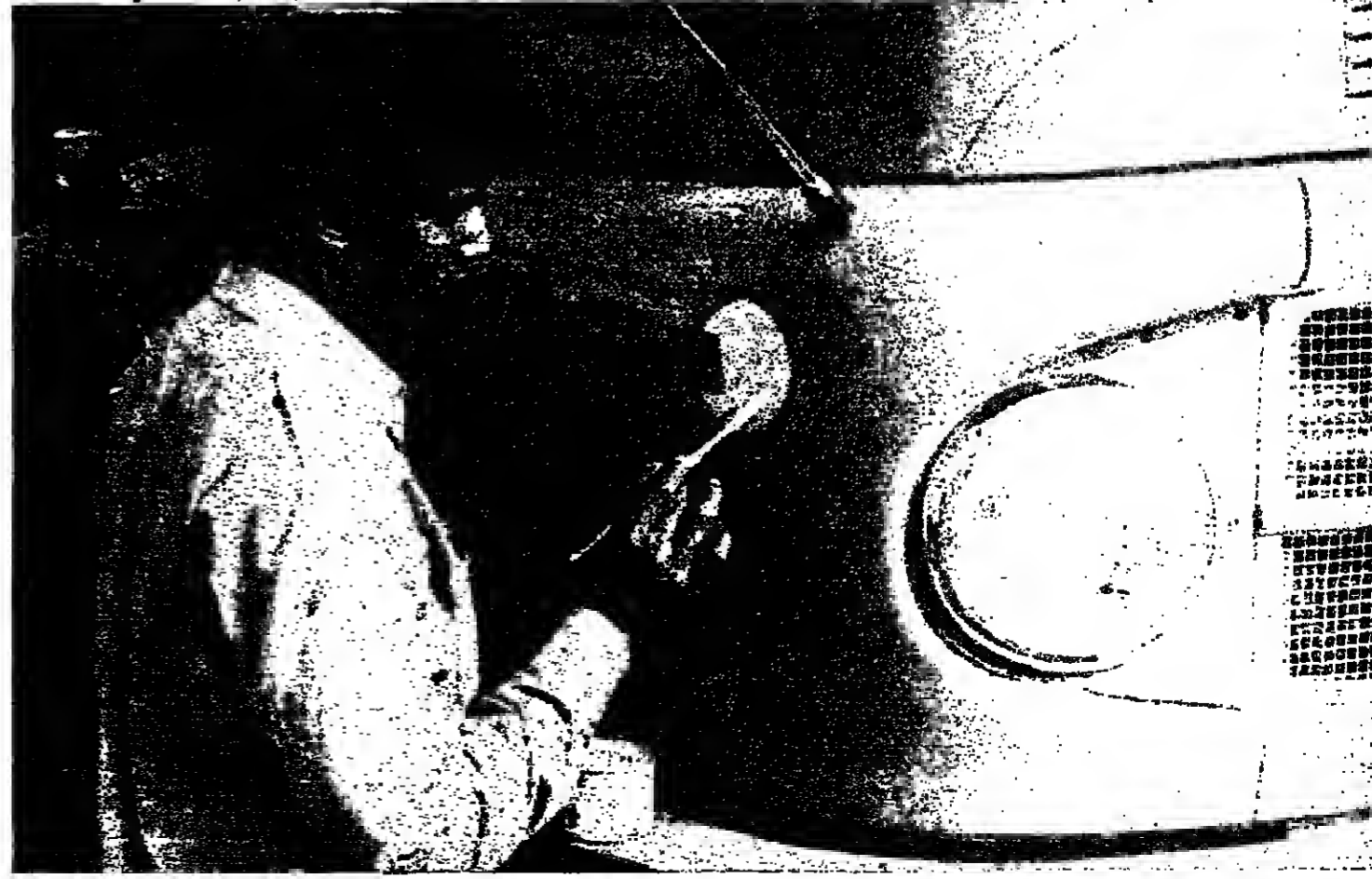
Having now got the driver's view of the truck we decided to seek out a mechanic to get the low down on the engine. This was easily done. We followed an oil slick and soon found a large covered service bay, in treating couldn't find any mechanics but then we spotted one hidden under the bonnet hard at work crouching inside the engine. With a service every 10,000 kilometers these mechanics are assured a ready trade even though it is dirty back-breaking work. To get an idea of the power of these trucks consider that the engine takes 20-25 liters of oil and it takes half an hour to drain the oil for an oil change. The fuel tank needs 400-1000 liters of diesel depending on the model of the truck. Trucks with bigger capacities are used for the longer runs, while the smaller models are used around Jeddah. The size of the engine means that most of the service requires two mechanics at work at the same time with a third on hand to supply the tools. The mechanics usually stay in the workshop at night and indeed the whole souk has the air of a self-contained community with fruit juice bars, coffee shops and restaurants abounding.

To become a truck driver one has to take an official test, which is conducted on a special traffic department course and includes a series of parking maneuvers and testing on loading techniques. Most of the privately owned trucks are paid for with government loans and then by regular work, assured in a growing country, the loan is paid off. The loads carried include dry goods, refrigerated fruit, water and petrol. However, a petrol truck driver must first gain experience on the other less dangerous loads.

There was the suggestion from the conversations we had with the many drivers we met that the job appealed to their nomadic tradition, always being on the move, and that it had romantic associations with the camel trains of not so long ago. That certainly seemed a suitable image with which to hit the road again as we watched yet another truck rumble off into the setting sun.



FINISHING TOUCHES: There is hectic activity in the truck souk which provides every service a truck driver could wish for. Below: After the petrol rub-down, it's on with the show.



With population explosion

Illiteracy obstructs Asian development

By Adlai J. Amor

They are seen in many corners of Asia, with pen or paper in hand, or for the wealthy ones, clacking away on a typewriter mounted on a rickety stand. As in the olden days, they earn their living writing letters and interpreting documents for those who do not know how to read and write.

They are Asia's public letter writers. They seem incongruous in this age of computers and satellites. But they thrive. For Asia, the birthplace of so many rich and powerful civilizations, is faced today with a massive and growing problem of illiteracy. It has more than half of the world's population who cannot read, write or do simple arithmetic.

Although recent literacy drives have reduced the percentage of Asian illiterates from 66 percent in 1960 to 58 percent in 1970, their numbers are actually on the rise.

Due to rapid population growth, there are now 387 million Asian illiterates and they are expected to reach 435 million by 1990. This will be 43 percent of the region's population by then.

Throughout the world, there are at least 814 million people who are illiterate or roughly 1 out of 3 adults who cannot read or write. This is expected to reach 884 million by 1990.

Approximately 75 percent of the world's illiterates are found in Asia. The rest are in Africa (20 percent) and Latin America (5 percent). The problem is especially acute in South Asia which, with the exception of Sri Lanka and the Maldives, has less than 40

percent of its population knowing how to read and write. Afghanistan's illiteracy rate, at 89 percent, is the highest in the region. This is followed by Nepal with 19 percent and Pakistan with 24 percent. India accounts for 30 percent of the world's illiterates.

The dimension of the Asian illiteracy problem is even more alarming when it comes to children and women. About 90 million of the world's 134 million 6-to-11-year-olds who are not in school are found in Asia. And their numbers are projected to increase.

As with the rest of the world, there are more illiterate women than men. In 1970, the number of women who could not read or write exceeded that of men by some 140 million. Today, this figure is about 194 million.

Educators have blamed the region's rapid population growth and, more importantly, the failure of the formal school system as the main causes of the growing illiteracy problem.

Asia's population today stands at 2,806 billion and is expected to double in 39 years. This will mean that the region's limited formal school system, which covers only a fraction of the population, will continue to be overloaded.

The stress on the system is already taking its toll. The dropout rate of school children in Asia is estimated to be between 50 and 60 percent. It is not only the lack of facilities, teachers or of interest that forces many children to drop out. Schooling is often too expensive for the poor.

In one school in Northern India, the students are supplied with pen and paper. The teachers, however, were alarmed that their pupils frequently slept in class. They found out that a lot of them travel five kilometers or more on foot, on an empty stomach, to get to school.

Educators blame the present formal school system for helping to widen the gap between the rich and the poor, the urban and the rural and the privileged and underprivileged. Indeed, studies have shown that poverty and illiteracy have a direct relationship. Illiteracy is often the most serious obstacle to development.

Asian literacy experts, meeting in 1979 under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), said development strategies "would not be realized unless people who are now illiterate, are made aware of and are able to participate fully in the developmental process."

A prerequisite for this participation is the ability to read and write. All the developing countries in Asia recognize this fact and many have given priority to solving this problem. Laos has been conducting a nationwide literacy program aimed at wiping out ignorance and to understand ideology, techniques and technology.

In Nepal, the stress has been on functional literacy since 1972. Indonesia is more concerned with using literacy as a tool to improve the lot of the rural poor. Thailand's program

aims to develop the *Khit Pen* man — a person who has the necessary academic and vocational skills to improve his standard of living.

Vietnam has a unique movement which enables a man to progress from literacy class to as high as university-level education. In the Philippines, the stress is on non-formal education to develop self-reliant, self-sufficient individuals and communities.

Such innovative literacy and adult education programs throughout Asia are responsible for the improvements that have occurred in the past several decades. Still, more could be done to wipe out illiteracy in Asia if only governments were to allot more of their budgets on literacy and adult education programs.

China, for example, spends only 3.8 percent of its total education budget on literacy and adult education. Recently, this has gone down to only 1 percent. In Sri Lanka, it is only 0.12 percent of the total education budget although it had increased eightfold in the last few years. India spends only 0.85 percent of its budget on literacy and adult education.

If such programs are expanded, governments may yet be able to significantly reduce the growing illiterate population of Asia. Otherwise, people will continue to flock to public letter writers to compose missives for their relatives in distant places.

Japan promotes fishery with the sound of music

By Robert Whyman

TOKYO, (G) — "Listen, they're playing our song." Thanks to underwater microphones and floating robots, fish in Japan's coastal waters are being treated to some truly catchy tunes. In a unique fishfarming project off the shores of Oita prefecture, western Japan, music is played to attract fish to the robots who dispense food from floating platforms at regular intervals. With this system the fish have every incentive to stay in the "pasture zone" — no need for costly fences to stop them wandering — until they are ready for hauling, to the sound of music.

"The idea is to take advantage of conditional reflex in the fish," says Junji Nozu, fishery promotion chief of the Oita Prefectural government.

"We played piano music whenever we supplied bait, and we found that the fish just kept coming back when they heard the music."

Fish are not musically minded, says Nozu, and cannot retain a melody (or anything else) in their memory for more than two months at a time. But after being exposed to the music as newly hatched fry, and then regularly at mealtimes, the "music-while-you-eat" idea becomes safely imprinted. Migratory Red Sea bream stocked in the waters off Oita and raised for two years could be caught by this method, it was found.

The experiment, which started seven years ago, has been pronounced a resounding suc-

cess by the project team — composed of a major fishery firm, leading electrical and engineering manufacturers like Mitsui and Matsushita, and the local authority.

Electromechanical fishing will get into full swing this summer. And if all goes well, Japan's fishery agency plans to promote the system on a large scale. Restrictions on operations in other countries' 200-mile zones have led the Japanese to turn their attention to coastal fishing; and once more their capacity at matching technological development with practical need in an innovative way and mobilizing the necessary resources is likely to pay off.

The system, it has been discovered, has a ripple effect in that ever widening numbers of fish become hooked on musical feeding.

In theory, it is possible that if the message spread far enough, Japan's robot feeders, like pied pipers, would attract an oceanwide following and empty other peoples' fishing grounds. Different frequencies of sound waves attract different species of fish, says Nozu. The robots, equipped with timers and batteries throw out the feed at fixed times.

All humans have to do is change the batteries (which won't be necessary soon when automatic power generating buoys are introduced) and keep the feed hoppers full — and haul in the catch. A computerized command center at Oita monitors fish movements, currents, sea temperature and fish appetites.

U.S. 'atomic veterans' recall tragedy

By Karl Schoenberger

NEWPORT BEACH, CALIFORNIA (LAT) — In recent years thousands of former United States servicemen have stepped forward to claim that they are suffering from what they believe to be the delayed effects of exposure to atomic radiation. They call themselves "atomic veterans" and they say an array of health problems, from leukemia to muscle deterioration, are linked to their participation in government experiments during weapons testing.

By the federal government's own estimates, as many as 220,000 servicemen were exposed to "low level" radiation during the 235 atmospheric atomic tests conducted from 1945 to 1962 in the Pacific and in Nevada. Troops were stationed in trenches to witness the above-ground detonation of atomic devices and then ordered to conduct maneuvers close to ground zero, the veterans say.

The history of atmospheric nuclear tests and the struggle of America's atomic veterans to seek government redress is chronicled in a new book by Thomas H. Saffer, *Count-*

down Zero, released by G.P. Putnam's sons.

Saffer, 48, who says he was a veteran of three atomic tests in Nevada as a young marine corps officer, shares the book's credits with the late Orville E. Kelly, founder of the National Association of Atomic Veterans. Kelly died at 49 of lymphatic cancer in 1980, shortly after winning a landmark battle with the veterans administration (VA) in which he gained recognition that his illness was related to radiation exposure during atomic tests in the Marshall Islands.

"I think we were part of the greatest tragedy ever perpetrated on human beings in this country," Saffer said in a recent interview at his town house here, located about 50 miles south of Los Angeles. "And now, the government is not accepting responsibility for what it's done. Our efforts to get medical care at hospitals are being stonewalled by the Defense Department."

As many as 1,777 VA disability claims have been filed by veterans of atomic tests, but so far, only 14 have been approved as "service-related," according to a VA spokesman. Only Orville Kelly's claim, Saffer said, has been acknowledged as related to

radiation exposure during service.

Lt. Col. Dale Keller of the Defense Nuclear Agency, a government body established by the Department of Defense to evaluate nuclear tests, said that often veterans make claims about their participation in tests that cannot be backed up by documentation.

"Everybody has their own perception of what happened," Keller said. "Some people unfortunately don't recall things in the clearest terms."

"To date we've found nothing that would indicate that any veterans are suffering from any health effects associated with their exposure during the atmospheric tests," Keller said.

The preliminary results of the study on participants of the smoky test, however, showed that they had nearly three times the incidence of leukemia as would be expected in the general population. These results, wrote Dr. Glyn G. Caldwell and his colleagues at the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, suggest that the veterans "may have received more radiation than previously supposed or that low doses of radiation may be more carcinogenic than past estimates predicted."

TIMOLOL FOR HEART DISEASE



STOP KILLING YOURSELF

By Peter J. Steincrohn
M.D., F.A.C.P.

MEDICALETTERS

(Replies to and from readers):

Dear Dr. Steincrohn: I have glaucoma. My doctor has prescribed timolol eyedrops to control my eye pressure. I've also been having chest pains which another doctor says are anginal attacks. I've been reading that the drug timolol is also good for preventing heart attacks. Will the timolol in my eye drops be effective in my heart problem? Mr. F.

Dear Mr. F.: The use of timolol as eye drops in treating glaucoma is not effective in treating coronary heart disease. It must be used in tablet form. It will prolong the lives of thousands of Americans who suffer from heart attacks. When patients are given timolol soon afterward, the risk of death after the first heart attack is reduced by about one-third.

Timolol belongs to the class of drugs known as beta blockers. Another, well known, is propranolol. These medicines act on the nervous system, blocking responses from the stimulated adrenal glands. They slow the heart rate and vigor of the heart's contractions. These drugs are also effective in managing hypertension, angina pectoris and migraine headaches. I suggest, Mr. F., as you suffer from angina, that you take up the timolol therapy with your family doctor or cardiologist. He may also consider use of calcium blockers.

For Mrs. P.: As you have cataracts and glaucoma, I can understand why your doctor hesitates to prescribe corticosteroids for your arthritis. These steroids given to the elderly, may exacerbate cataracts and glaucoma. They also may promote osteoporosis.

For Mr. Q.: In response to a column in which I discussed the danger of making "borderline diagnosis" — a vague diagnosis of rheumatism — I have received two letters from physicians which indicate that "pseudogout" is a specific diagnosis.

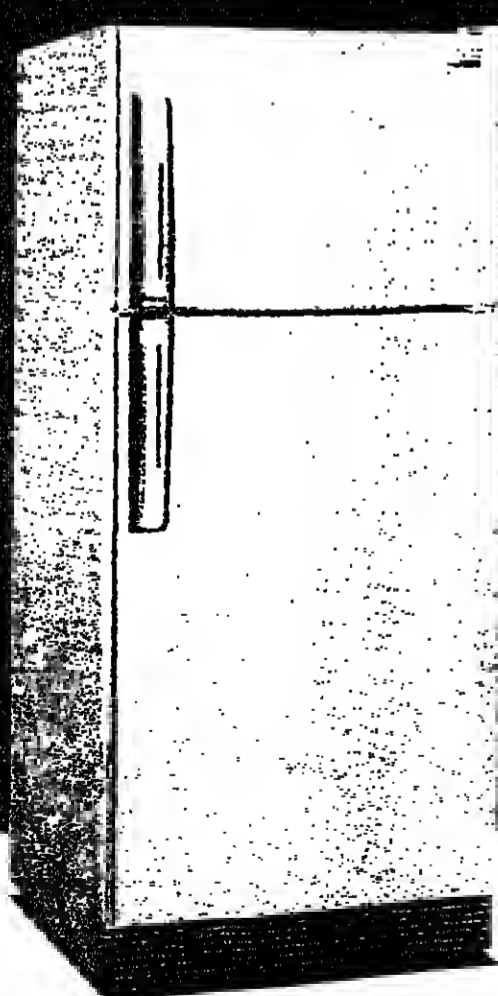
Steven Evanson, M.D., Assistant Professor of Medicine at Indiana University School of Medicine writes (in part), "Pseudogout is a term used by rheumatologists for calcium pyrophosphate crystal-induced arthritis. This so-called 'false gout' mimics true gout in its course."

And William A. Handelmann, M.D. of the Charlotte Hungerford Hospital, Torrington, Conn., writes (in part), "Pseudogout is a specific diagnosis, referring to calcium pyrophosphate crystal deposition within joints, resulting in symptoms identical to that of acute gout — the condition responds well to non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs."

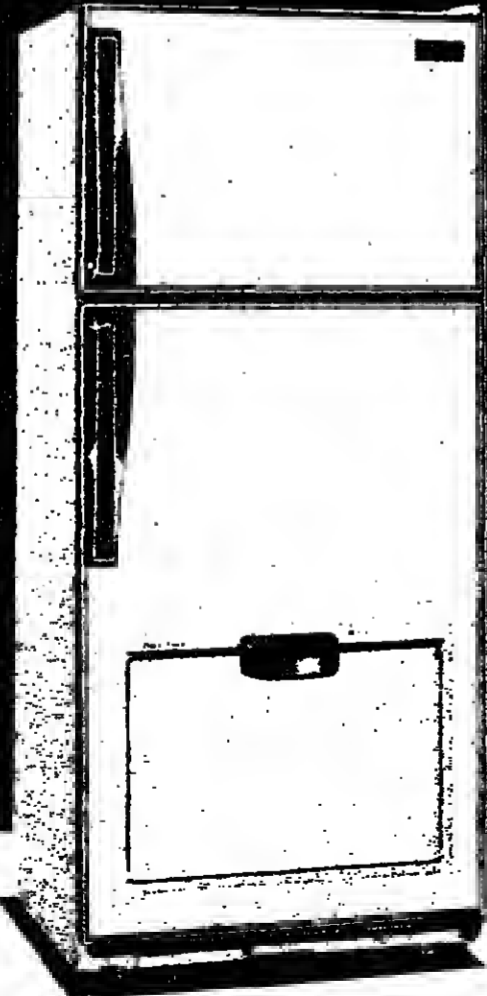
I appreciate the doctors' interest and suggestions.
(Tomorrow: Air conditioning problem)

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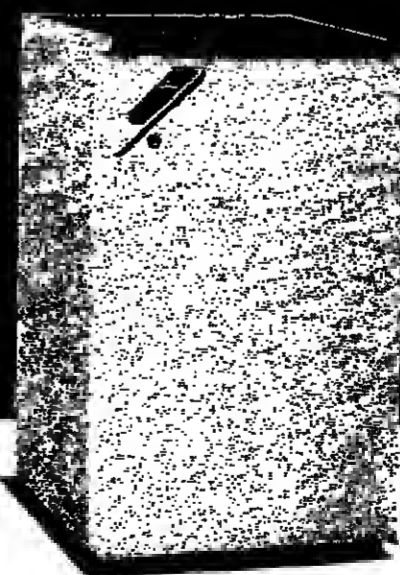
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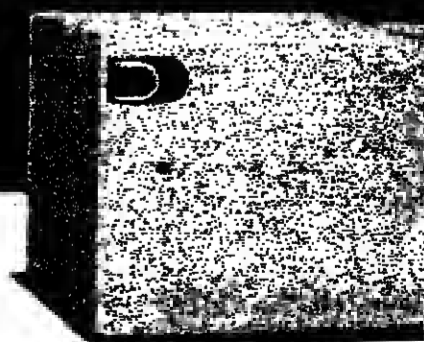
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As Columbia lands perfectly

Pentagon given big space role

SANTA BARBARA, California, July 5 (R) — President Ronald Reagan's decision to give the Pentagon a major role in space exploration will protect Western security while avoiding an extra-terrestrial arms race, administration officials said Monday.

Reagan emphasized the military use of space in a policy statement he issued Sunday as he personally welcomed the *Columbia* space shuttle astronauts when they landed at Edwards Air Force Base in California after a week-long mission.

Astronauts Ken Mattingly and Henry Hartsfield made a perfect landing on a concrete runway on a dry desert lakebed to the cheers of some 500,000 spectators on the 20th anniversary of U.S. independence.

The president, who returned to his Santa Barbara ranch after greeting and praising the two men, called for a permanent U.S. presence in space. But he did not endorse the hopes on NASA, the civilian space agency, for construction of a manned space station. Nor did he say how his overall space policy would be carried out.

Instead, Reagan said in his statement that

national security was a peaceful pursuit and a prime objective of America's space program. He announced that NASA and the Defense Department would be jointly responsible for a new launching agency, the Space Transportation System, which would use the shuttle for further civilian and military exploration.

Reagan said the United States would continue to develop means of killing hostile satellites that could endanger the security of the United States and its allies. It would also develop an attack warning system to meet threats to U.S. space systems.

The policy statement, issued as a presidential directive after a 10-month study by the National Security Council, was written in broad terms and gave no details of future plans. There was no indication whether defensive weapons aimed at meeting threats from space would be deployed in space or on earth.

A senior U.S. official who briefed reporters at Edwards Air Force Base said presidential decisions had not been made on the shape and scope of future military and civilian space exploration.

Astronauts Mattingly and Hartsfield, ending the *Columbia*'s fourth and final test flights, drew cheers from flag-waving spectators as they landed on the sun-drenched desert air strip after seven days, one hour, nine minutes and 40 seconds in space. Reagan told the crowd the flight proved that "the pioneer spirit still flourishes in America. Throughout our history we've never shrunk before a challenge."

Columbia will take off again in November to launch two space satellites and open a regular shuttle service expected to grow to four spacecraft and two flights a month by 1988. On its final test mission, *Columbia* carried the first military equipment put aboard the shuttle by the civilian space agency.

It was identified only as 82-1 but it has been described in statements to Congress as an infrared radiation device that can detect heat from missiles and planes.

The orbital test flights of *Columbia* have demonstrated that the first spacecraft to land on earth and be used again is a versatile and durable flying machine. The test phase of the shuttle program cost NASA more than \$12 billion since its inception a decade ago.

Battle for Paris heats up

PARIS, July 5 (AP) — The battle for Paris spilled into the streets this weekend with a barrage of posters, billboard signs and handbills denouncing the Socialist government's plan to divide the city into 20 autonomous municipalities.

The left fought back with its own slogans plastered across street lamps and over the opposition posters. Both sides took to the airwaves, rallied their forces and appealed for the allegiance of the public.

"They are trying to kill Paris," read warnings posted by the right. "Paris is becoming a city open to democracy," declared those of the left.

The proposed law, which stands an excellent chance for passage in the Socialist-controlled National Assembly, would abolish the direct election of the mayor of traditionally conservative Paris and turn each of the city's 20 arrondissements, or districts, into a mini-municipality with its own mayor and council.

in the Socialist government, including Premier Pierre Mauroy and Interior Minister Gaston Deferre. And, if published reports are accurate, the assault against Chirac's considerable municipal powers was personally ordered by President Francois Mitterrand.

The first poll since the government's announcement of the proposed reform showed heavy opposition to the idea among Parisians. Fifty-two percent of the 400 persons questioned said they opposed it. 37 percent favored it and 11 percent had no opinion.

The poll by the national polling company Ifres also revealed that 84 percent of those questioned wanted a citywide referendum on the issue. The results were published Sunday in the journal *Le Dimanche*.

Pope may visit Central America

SAN SALVADOR, July 5 (R) — The acting archbishop of San Salvador has announced that Pope John Paul will make the first visit to Central America, including war-torn El Salvador, next year.

Arturo Rivera y Damas told a cheering congregation Sunday that during a recent visit to the Vatican he had been told by the pope of his intention to make the visit. In Rome, a Vatican spokesman said he could not confirm the news, saying that with regard to Central America "anything can change in a year."

Sources here told Reuters the pope would possibly arrive about the middle of the year and that he might inaugurate an orphanage.

NASA officials agreed that the shuttle was ready to begin routine ferry service, carrying satellites, laboratories and people to man them into space and then returning to a concrete runway. The space agency has scheduled a further 63 flights — eight of them secret Defense Department missions — until September 1987.

Once derided by critics in government as an ugly duckling which was a waste of money, *Columbia* won unanimous praise from the eight men who flew it.

Flight Director Lewis and his colleagues said the major accomplishments of the fourth mission were:

- Strenuous testing of the reaction of the spacecraft, especially the curved doors of its cavernous cargo bay, to prolonged periods of exposure to extreme temperatures.
- Heavy-load exercising of the remote-controlled robot arm which will be used to place satellites and other payloads in orbit or retrieve them.
- *Columbia*'s first commercial payload which tested in weightless conditions, a process that could lead to the production in space of medicines and other substances difficult, if not impossible, to create on earth.
- The first on-time liftoff from Kennedy Space Center.

NASA said 92 percent of the latest flight plan was accomplished. But it said the mission had some disappointing aspects, particularly the loss of equipment worth \$36 million from two rockets which sank in the Atlantic. The rockets, which helped to lift *Columbia* during its first two minutes, should have been recovered and towed to shore.

Initial investigation indicated a failure of giant parachutes designed to slow the descent of the rockets, which hit the water at a speed six times greater than planned.

Schmidt party to woo Greens

BONN, July 5 (R) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party (SPD), having just survived a coalition crisis in Bonn, turned its attention this weekend to the fastest-growing force in West German politics, the ecologist "Greens."

The infant anti-nuclear party has made advances in every regional election this year. It now holds the balance of power in Hamburg's state assembly and could well do the same in Hesse after a state poll in September.

Until recently, the SPD largely ignored the Greens. In the apparent hope that they would eventually go away. But now the Social Democrats are facing a tricky choice between working with ecologist groupings in the provinces or being consigned to opposition there.

Schmidt, in an interview published Sunday, did not rule out working with the Greens, but said they were still not a united force and might never become one. "In some parliaments, the Greens say they want to work constructively, in others they rely on total confrontation," he told the political weekly *Der Spiegel*.

Asked if he could see a coalition between the SPD and the Greens in Bonn, Schmidt said he was not sure the new party would win Bundestag (lower house) seats at the next general election in 1984. "I would first like to know whether the Greens are for or against violence... (and) what their view is on disarmament," he said. But he added that the two parties had some common points on environmental issues.

SPD chairman and former Chancellor Willy Brandt, asked the same question at a Munich news conference last night, replied: "I would be stupid if I were to answer 'no'." The SPD must be open to ideas from the Greens, he said.

Brandt said there were signs that the young party — only formed in 1978 and already present in state assemblies in West Berlin, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Lower Saxony, Hamburg, and Bremen — was interested in cooperating in parliamentary work.

Hamburg Mayor Klaus von Dohnanyi, whose minority government survived a no-confidence vote last week only because of the Greens, told *Der Spiegel* he would support an alliance with them if this was possible on substantive issues.

Von Dohnanyi has announced that for the first time in West Germany, the Social Democrats will open talks with the Greens on cooperation in Hamburg this week. A "Green Alternative List" won 7.7 percent of the vote in the city-state's election last month.

The Greens' policies vary from region to region but they are united in rejecting atomic power and plans to put new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Germany from next year unless Moscow agrees by then to remove its medium-range missiles.

U.S. seeks world peace, envoy assures Soviets

MOSCOW, July 5 (R) — The U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union assured millions of Soviet TV viewers that the United States sought world peace. A senior Soviet commentator followed his four-minute address with a sharp attack accusing the Reagan administration of hypocrisy.

Ambassador Arthur Hartman, in an address delivered Sunday on U.S. Independence Day during Moscow television's main evening news program, said the United States sought a "frank and open dialogue" with the Soviet Union in the search for peace.

Hartman appeared anxious to counter Soviet press reports suggesting that some of Washington's military strategists believe a nuclear war with the Soviet Union is winnable.

President Reagan, he said, had fixed peace as the goal of the United States and had stated repeatedly that the United States would never use any arms — nuclear or non-nuclear — except in defense against attack. In a conciliatory speech, Hartman pledged that the United States would do its best to ensure that the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks with the Soviet Union, begun on June 24 in Geneva, would be a success.

Hartman said the United States wanted to halt what he described as a decline in U.S.-Soviet relations but added that this called for "restraint in the world," by both superpowers.

As evidence that the United States sought peace, Hartman said "not a single American soldier" was fighting anywhere in the world — a phrase apparently intended to draw attention in the Soviet viewer's mind to Moscow's military involvement in Afghanistan.

Alexander Bovin, an influential political

commentator, followed Hartman on TV with a five-minute address clearly designed to counter much of what Hartman had said. Bovin charged the Reagan administration of being the most hypocritical U.S. government in the past 100 years and poured scorn on Reagan's remarks, delivered in West Germany, that he felt he could lead peace demonstrations himself.

When the Reagan administration tired of being hypocritical "it comes on in tough and aggressive tones," Bovin said. Bovin made no direct reference to Hartman's address, but his comments threw the ambassador's address into sharp relief.

It was difficult to deal with the United States with or without Secretary of State Alexander Haig, he said, adding: "They (the United States) are cunning. They twist and turn. They say one thing and mean another. They have more ambition than understanding."

Referring to Reagan's remark that the United States would act militarily only to defend itself, Bovin spoke of U.S. involvement in Vietnam and the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. "When they (the United States) call 100 percent aggression defense, such U.S. remarks have a double meaning and are hypocritical," he said.

Earlier, in a colloquy-worded greeting to Reagan to mark U.S. Independence Day, President Leonid Brezhnev simply asked the U.S. leader to convey "congratulations and wishes of peace" to the American people. He offered no personal greetings to the U.S. president himself — a practice dropped in 1980 after the worsening in U.S.-Soviet relations following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Geneva talks 'well begun'

GENEVA, July 5 (R) — The chief United States negotiator at new talks with the Soviet Union in Geneva on long-range nuclear missiles said they had begun well.

Retired Gen. Edward Rowley was addressing a Fourth of July American Independence Day gathering to which chief Soviet arms negotiators Viktor Karpov and Yuri Kvitsinsky were invited. He told diplomats and other guests: "The START (Strategic Arms Reduction Talks) have got off to a good start. We hope their beginning in this fourth of July week will be symbolic of success."

Continuing a process of friendly informal contacts which has characterized the new negotiations so far, the U.S. officials talked at length during the celebrations with Karpov, the man with whom Rowley deals in the intercontinental missile talks, and Kvitsinsky, who leads the Soviet team in parallel negotiations here on medium-range missiles in Europe.

Rowley said later he was working in close contact with Paul Nitze, who heads the U.S. team at the medium-range missile talks which began here last Nov. 30.

He told reporters the U.S. side had been presenting its arms reduction proposals at this week's two opening sessions, one at the American, one at the Soviet mission. They include a one-third reduction in intercontinental ballistic warheads and reduction of long-range missiles to 850 on each side.

Rowley said full presentation of the U.S. proposals could take one to two months, but added the talks so far was not all on the American side. "They have had plenty to say too," he said.

In accordance with the agreement to keep confidential details of matters discussed, the U.S. negotiator declined to talk of Soviet reaction so far.

TEGUCIGALPA (R) — The Honduran capital was blacked out Sunday night after four explosions virtually destroyed a suburban power plant and started a fire which could be seen several kilometers away. Police said the causes of the blasts were not immediately known.

RIDGECREST, California (AP) — A small earthquake shook the Mojave Desert early Sunday, but authorities in the sparsely populated area reported no damage. The 5.44 a.m. (1244 GMT) quake, which measured 4.0 on the Richter scale, occurred about 50 miles north of Edwards Air Force Base, where the space shuttle *Columbia* landed a few hours later. It had no effect on the landing. The tremor was centered 12 miles north of Ridgecrest, about 110 miles northeast of Los Angeles.

NEW DELHI (AP) — Thirteen persons, including five women and two children, were reported slain Sunday when armed men raided two neighboring villages in the northern Indian state of Bihar. Bihar Chief Minister Jagannath Mishra, the state's top elected official, told reporters after visiting the area that 43 men had been arrested. Police were searching for other attackers, he said. He said the attack was the result of "old enmity" between two groups. Most of the victims reportedly were Muslims.

LONDON (AP) — Gossip in London newspapers about alleged difficulties in Princess Anne's marriage continued Monday

after the princess flew to Canada for an official visit. *The News of the World* said in its lead story Sunday: "Rumors persist that the marriage is in serious trouble." Sharp-tongued Anne, 31, only daughter of Queen Elizabeth II, was not accompanied to London's Heathrow Airport Sunday by her husband, Capt. Mark Phillips, 34.

BUCHAREST (AP) — Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja left here Sunday following a four-day official visit to Romania, the Agerpres news agency reported. Mochtar, who was here as the guest of his Romanian opposite number, met President and party leader Nicolae Ceausescu during his stay. They welcomed the boosting of economic relations between the two countries.

VIENNA (R) — Former U.S. President Richard Nixon met Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Pujai in Budapest Sunday night on the fourth leg of a private tour of the Eastern bloc, the official MTI news agency said.

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ANNOUNCES
THE ARRIVAL OF THE FOLLOWING VESSELS AT DAMMAM.

NAME	FROM	CARGO	ARR/ETA
BAOSHAN	Marina Decarara	Gen.	3-7-1982
RESURGENCE EXPRESS	Hamburg	Gen.	6-7-1982
RUIJIN MARU	U. S. A.	Cars	14-7-1982
EASTERN GUARDIAN	Antwerp	Gen.	25-7-1982
NEW ZEALAND STAR	New Zealand Australia	Cont.	9-8-1982
In Port: CRESCO	Europe	Cement	18-8-1982

VESSLS CALLING AT JUBAIL

NAME	FROM	CARGO	ARR/ETA
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VESSLS SAILED SINCE LAST ANNOUNCEMENT

Australia Star 2-7-1982.

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Foreign workers in the Kingdom will find it easier to bring their families under new regulations issued by the Interior Ministry. The move comes as the number of visas granted to expatriates is on the rise, offsetting earlier departures. Page 5

The shiny twin towers of the King Faisal Foundation's new Alkhairia complex in Riyadh will soon receive their first tenants. A cultural and commercial asset to the capital, the project is also a solid investment for the foundation. Page 11

Building Materials Trading Corp., one of the Kingdom's largest building materials suppliers, will branch out on its own now with the departure of its former American partner, bankrupt Wickes Corp. Page 16

Under \$34 reference price

OPEC talks to focus on ending surplus

LONDON, July 5 (R) — Oil ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) meet in Vienna this week in a new bid to end the surplus in the market and keep a floor under a reference price of \$34 a barrel.

Western companies believe the hargaining will be tough. Some of the 13 members are pumping more oil than allowed under a deal struck in March, whereby output curbs were employed to defend the price during an unprecedented glut, industry OPEC-watchers say.

But at least one oil multinational considers it possible that OPEC will extend ceiling. It even ran through one computer scenario in which reimposed output curbs worked so well that oil might be scarce by the autumn, an industry source said.

OPEC's four-member markets committee meets in Vienna on Wednesday, officials in Gulf states said at the weekend that a full conference would follow on Friday, but the Vienna-based OPEC secretariat has still to confirm this.

Wednesday's committee meeting is mandated to review the market and recommend to OPEC whether or not to raise a current effective ceiling for total output of 17.5 million barrels daily, within which each member is assigned a quota. Industry analysts see little scope for higher output now although demand is likely to be stronger by the autumn.

Tokyo acts to boost gold futures

TOKYO, July 5 (R) — The finance ministry said it designated eight gold futures brokerage firms for exemption from foreign exchange controls on remittances of margin and settlement payments on dealings here with foreign clients.

They are Nisui and Co. Ltd., Nishio Iwai Corp., Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd., Kohriki Corp., Hitachi (Japan) Inc., Meiji Bussan KK, Yutaka Shoji Co. Ltd., and Ace Koeki Corp., all members of the Tokyo Gold Exchange, it said.

Individual yen transactions between the brokers and non-resident clients will no longer require ministry approval, it said.

Ministry officials noted that non-resident investors could use the option of opening a free yen account here to streamline transactions

Assuming that the ceiling is unchanged or raised only slightly OPEC must then decide what to do about over-production by some members, notably Libya and Nigeria, which in June lifted total output just over 18 million barrels daily.

The Middle East Economic Survey (MEES), an authoritative trade newsletter, says Gulf states want to resolve the problem of Libya and Nigeria by making them raise their prices, which would divert some of their customers to other OPEC suppliers.

The much-prized, petrol-rich African crudes command a quality differential over the reference price. MEES said the Gulf states want the differential raised from \$1.50 to \$3 a barrel for a \$37 African quote. Industry analysts think the Africans might resist that. Britain, not an OPEC member, sells similar-quality North Sea oil for \$33.50.

In Jakarta, Energy Minister or Suharto said Indonesia will seek to raise its daily production from the 1.3 million barrels per day (bpd) set up by OPEC last May.

Before the OPEC cutback decision, Indonesia produced about 1.6 million bpd, but during the past two months, daily production actually fell below 1.3 million bpd, a mining ministry spokesman said.

In May, daily production was 1.28 million barrels and in June it went further down to 1.27 million bpd. Of that amount, 450,000 barrels a day were used to meet domestic consumption.

with their brokers.

The officials said, however, brokers are not permitted to receive payments in foreign currency from clients to convert into yen on their own accounts because that form of transaction is the domain of banks.

The eight brokerage firms are now obliged to report to the ministry only quarterly on their transactions with non-resident clients, while other brokers still require ministry approval on each transaction, the ministry said.

Brokers said the measure is not expected to have any immediate effect because at a level of 20 percent the margin requirement on the Tokyo market is much higher than elsewhere, and because of the current high level of commissions levied on non-members of the Tokyo market.

Portugal's volte-face on aid with strings

LISBON, July 5 (R) — With exports on the decline, Portugal was forced last month to quietly ask the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a \$100 million loan.

No official announcement was made about the request, which came less than a year after Finance Minister Joao Salgueiro froze plans for Portugal to draw nearly \$1.5 billion from the IMF's extended fund facility, designed to overcome chronic problems in balancing a country's payments position.

The new application is to a different fund facility that attaches few strings to its loans, official sources said. Nothing could better illustrate the dilemma the Portuguese government is facing than the about-face over seeking aid.

At the last minute, Portugal dropped its earlier plan to borrow the \$1.5 billion because of fears that the IMF would have too great a say in running the economy. IMF demands for tight controls on spending led to the defeat of the government in the 1970s.

The Bank of Portugal estimated that exports rose from 231.62 billion escudos (\$2.77 billion) in 1980 to 254.92 billion (\$3.05 billion) in 1981, but these figures disguise a real fall in exports because they were distorted by a sharp rise in the value of the dollar.

This forced the government to devalue the escudo by nearly 11 percent against the dollar last month to keep Portuguese exports more competitive.

In spite of the hardships caused by the economic slump that pushed Portugal's current account balance of payments deficit to a new record of over \$2.6 billion last year, the government still feels the country cannot afford the remedies likely to be prescribed by the strict-minded IMF experts.

The IMF was called in after the balance of payments deficit rose to its previous record of \$1.5 billion in 1977.

And although its cure then did not kill the patient, it certainly lost the 1979 general elections the Socialists, who had sought the fund's help, political analysts say.

In theory, the present parliament's mandate expires in 1984, but the rightwing government is in fact living under the almost constant threat of early general elections.

Even if there were no political reasons for keeping the IMF's men away, Salgueiro and the finance ministers who preceded him believe the austerity program imposed by the IMF overcooled the economy.

The government's commitment to development means increased borrowing

for this country of just over 10 million people when it has already accumulated a debt of nearly \$11 billion.

The size of this debt has become a major political issue, since President Antonio Ramalho Eanes told the Portuguese last month that for the first time in recent history they owed more abroad than the sum of the government's gold and foreign currency reserves.

Government members have said the hump in the repayment schedule will come in 1983-1985.

With revenues from tourism stagnating because of the recession, Portugal also expects a slowdown in another major source of hard currency — payments received from Portuguese working abroad, according to government experts.

The one beneficial effect of this decline in Portugal's fortunes has been a scaling back of ambitious state spending plans, according to foreign bankers resident here.

A plan to spend more than \$2 billion on a new airport for Lisbon and a similar amount on a national gas pipeline network has been deferred.

The main hope for securing hard currency, apart from increased borrowing, is to encourage more foreign investment.

ASEAN explores ways to protect interests

MANILA, July 5 (Depthnews) — Commodity producers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) are looking for new ways of protecting their interests.

Nobody can, however, be sure that there are any — partly because of costs but more so because of conflict of interests among producers themselves even in a small and homogeneous grouping like the ASEAN.

An exploratory effort is, however, being made, triggered by disappointments with the working of joint producer-consumer arrangements for stabilizing prices in the current recession which has sharply reduced what even relatively strong commodities like rubber and tin fetch in the world's marketplaces.

In the case of rubber, the decline started at the end of 1980 and has continued ever since with prices currently only three-fifths of what they were at the peak. The downward trend in tin began almost at the same time but there was a sharp and strongly sustained recovery from July 1981 till the end of last February.

At odds with the prevailing situation in all commodities, this strange buoyancy was because of a mystery buyer playing the market. Most analysts pointed their finger at

Malaysia; it obviously stood to benefit and had the cash needed to undertake the highly expensive operation.

Once the mystery buying ceased as suddenly as it had begun, the market crashed. This left the task of protecting the price to the buffer stock mechanism for mopping up the excess of supply over demand. It had already been activated in the case of rubber several months earlier under the international natural rubber agreement which came into force at the end of 1980.

Buffer stock purchases have not stopped the rot in either case, largely because the market forces are pushing too strongly in the other direction. The U.S., by far the largest consumer of both rubber and tin, has moved deeper into recession in the first months of this year.

Moreover, US policy of keeping interest rates high to squeeze out domestic inflation has made money expensive everywhere in the interdependent financial world. Consumers have as a result been running down inventories, adding to the downward pressure. No relief, in sight, with hopes of a recovery in the world economy now postponed till early

France freezes steel prices

PARIS, July 5 (R) — French steel prices will not rise until the end of October due to a four-month government freeze on wages and prices introduced on July 1, an economy ministry spokeswoman said.

A spokesman for the French Steelmakers' Association said that under European Economic Community (EEC) steel plans, French producers should have raised prices by an average three to four percent on July 1.

The ECC Commission has assumed control of the depressed European steel industry and has introduced production quotas and recommended coordinated price rises to attempt to return the sector to profitability.

Talbot strike ends

PARIS, July 5 (AFP) — Work resumed Monday at the Talbot works in Poissy, outside Paris, after a month-long strike over pay, union rights and other issues.

Output of some 30,000 vehicles was lost during the stoppage. A settlement with the aid of a government mediator provides for a pay rise in November when the government pay freeze ends, a bonus with the current launch of the "samba" and the right for immigrant workers to take their five weeks' holiday in a single stretch.

Panic over bank lending to East bloc abates

LONDON, July 5 (R) — Initial panic over bank lending to Eastern Europe as a bloc has begun to abate in the Eurocredit market, and banks slowly are returning to assessing each country individually, bankers said.

At the halfway point of 1982, this is one of the few major changes in the market, said with expectation in January.

However, bankers contacted by Reuters said many banks are now employing a similar blanket assessment of all Latin American lending, amid worries over the debt positions of major borrowers like Mexico and Argentina.

The other major change involves the volume of lending. In January, bankers expected lending on international credit and bond markets to be only slightly higher than 1981 levels. But, according to a recent OECD report, total fund raising on the international financial markets in the first five months of 1982 ran at an annual rate of

about \$175 billion compared with an actual \$143 billion last year.

Bank lending itself was relatively flat at an annual rate of \$97 billion, after \$95 billion in 1981. The large increase came in the international bond market although the figures were compiled before the June slump reduced the flow of issues to a trickle.

An actual and expected drop in U.S. interest rates helped fuel the five-month surge in bond issues, bankers said. But, as expected, it is banks' increased sensitivity to risk and their desire to boost returns on assets that is keeping the pace of borrowing from accelerating, and simultaneously making loans more expensive, they added.

Yet in the case of Eastern European lending, the regional blacklist applied by many banks immediately following the Polish debt crisis has been replaced by a more studied, individual approach. "The initial panic is over," said one Eastern European

specialist with a U.S. bank.

"All the countries, including Yugoslavia, have been able to get short term borrowing," he said. In many cases, it was suspension of short-term credit by worried banks that prompted fears of a larger debt crisis for individual countries.

"The worries may have eased a bit concerning Eastern Europe," agreed Bruce Devine, senior international economist for Security Pacific National Bank.

Generally, bankers said several recent developments have slightly improved prospects for Eastern European lending, among them formal debt rescheduling talks with Poland and Romania, and Western central bank loans to Hungary.

But central bankers have been helping with words as well as money, making timely warnings against sudden suspensions of credit that would precipitate a crisis. For example, this was a major theme of the recent BIS annual report.

Japan depends much on IBM

TOKYO, July 5 (AP) — The case of Japanese computer company employees accused of trying to steal industrial secrets points up the heavy dependence of Japan's computer industry on IBM. Japanese manufacturers have tried to harness IBM's technological innovations by developing compatible equipment, industry sources say.

Although Japan's small computers are state-of-the-art equipment, industry sources say its medium and large-scale computer technology still lags three or more years behind IBM — the United States-based International Business Machines.

Spurred by long-term government subsidies, Japanese computer makers launched all-out "catch up with IBM" projects in 1977, which have paid off handsomely for such makers as Fujitsu, Hitachi Ltd. and NEC Corp.

Last week, employees of two major Japanese electronics companies were accused of trying to steal computer secrets. The accusations came amid efforts by IBM to market its latest mainframe computer — the 3081-K series — without divulging vital information

Aid to S. Atlantic fund denounced

HONG KONG, July 5 (AFP) — An influential local pressure group has attacked the government's decision to contribute Hong Kong \$21 million (about \$3.9 million) to the South Atlantic Fund, local press reports here said. The south China Morning Post said that executive director of the Christian industrial committee Lau Chin-Shek had stressed there was no reason why Hong Kong, which suffered eight presumed dead and 11 injured in the Falklands conflict against Argentina, should subsidize Britain.

The government announced on Friday that the money was intended as a long-term provision to the fund.

The contribution, which has already been unanimously approved by the government finance committee, is intended to benefit servicemen and civilians who were involved in the successful British campaign to retake the Falkland Islands, including Hong Kong personnel and their dependants.

necessary to copy its technological improvements.

Fujitsu, the largest Japanese computer maker, topped IBM Japan for the first time in 1970, with domestic computer sales — including software and peripheral equipment — of \$1.7 billion against IBM's \$1.5 billion.

This was not the result, however, of original technology, industry sources say. Fujitsu relied heavily on IBM technology, and like Hitachi, one of the two companies involved in the IBM computer scandal, its medium — and large-scale machines are all compatible with IBM predecessors.

Noboru Yamaguchi, of Fujitsu's public relations Unions office, said: "We analyze three things before we attempt to construct compatible models. We analyze the software, and since we use IBM computers ourselves, we scrutinize the machines when they are installed in our offices, and rely on IBM technology which is made public."

"Our machines, however, are not mere imitations. We introduced the world's first all LSI (large scale integrated circuit) computer before IBM did, and have added major improvements on top of compatibility."

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Policies may click next year

U.S. sees recession ending

WASHINGTON, July 5 (R) — U.S. Budget Director David Stockman has said the United States was pulling out of recession. He predicted the effect of President Ronald Reagan's economic policies would be felt within the next year.

Stockman said the administration had succeeded in taking the economy "off its inflationary binge" and had stabilized prices. "Our other goal was to reduce the tax burden, the regulatory burden, so that we could have stronger growth of investment, employment and real prosperity," he said in a television interview.

Stockman said of the economic policies: "Their effect is yet to materialize, but we are now pulling out of the recession... those policy changes will have their impact."

Asked why the Reagan economic program had not worked, he replied: "I think a year from now you might probably phrase that question differently."

Stockman conceded that continued high interest rates would be a drag on economic recovery. "We are certainly going to do what we can over the next year to bring them down," he said.

Senate Finance Committee Chairman Robert Dole said later that economic recovery

depended largely on Congress. "If we do what we should do, they (the American people) can expect a quicker recovery. If we continue to delay on the budget reductions and certain tax increases, the deficits will stay high, interest rates will stay high and people will still be out of work," the Kansas Republican said.

Senator Dole, interviewed on the same program, said Congress had to put meat on the bones of the 1983 budget it passed recently after five months of bitter fighting with the White House.

The spending plan forecasts a \$103.9 billion deficit. It would also cut domestic social programs sharply and raise an extra \$21 billion in taxes. "The American people have a right to expect that we do something... and do it very quickly," Dole said.

Meanwhile, a major economic report released Sunday, the tight fiscal and monetary policies of President Ronald Reagan's administration will draw the U.S. economy out of recession.

The report by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development was the agency's first review of the U.S. economy since Reagan took office in January 1981.

Reports of the OECD, made up of the 24 major Western nations, are considered authoritative, although they generally avoid explicit criticism of its members' economic policies.

Nevertheless, in what appeared to be a significant criticism of U.S. monetary strategy, the OECD warned that unless the administration adopts a more flexible stance, it risks not only delaying the recovery of the U.S. economy but jeopardizing the economic health of its Western industrialized trading partners.

The report voiced support for key points of the Reagan administration's anti-inflation campaign but warned that real U.S. interest rates may remain stubbornly high unless American widens its policy choices.

High U.S. interest rates have been a point of intense friction between Washington and Western Europe, which blames its slow growth and high unemployment in large measure on the high cost of dollars.

The report predicted the U.S. economy will grow a flagging 0.3 percent in the current year and 2.4 percent in 1983. This is sharply lower than the official U.S. forecast for a 3 percent growth in gross national product (GNP) in 1982 and a 5.2 percent in 1983.

German giant slides closer to cliff-edge

BONN, July 5 (AFP) — Aeg-Telefunken sliding closer to the cliff-edge, with the magazine *Der Spiegel* saying that neither the West German government nor private interests were prepared to throw it a rope.

The number two electronics group in this country, embodying two names that have long meant all that is best in German engineering, is heavily in the red.

According to *Der Spiegel*, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt last week ruled out state participation in Aeg-Telefunken, two-and-a-half years after it was saved from liquidation.

The group has asked the government for more state guarantee totaling over 1,000 million marks (\$400 million).

This will be refused, the magazine said, adding that the government considered the management was wrong to persist with all-round diversification, and should have concentrated instead on a few sectors particularly capital goods.

Mannesmann and Bosch have, meanwhile, categorically denied rumors that they are considering a technical link with Aeg-Telefunken.

The Aeg share price jumped 10 percent in Frankfurt last Friday, when this "last chance" rumor spread like wildfire.

Lagos hikes oil firms' profit margin

LAGOS, July 5 (R) — Nigeria has doubled to \$1.60 a barrel the profit margin taken by companies that produce its crude oil following pressure by the companies over more than two years, well-informed sources said Monday.

The sources said the companies now felt "a bit more cheerful about the longer term." The Anglo-Dutch Shell group and Gulf Oil Corporation are among companies that operate in Nigeria.

The sources said the government had also agreed to raise allowed technical costs by 50 cents to \$1.60 a barrel to help the companies meet rising production costs.

The companies complained of losing money and pressed particularly hard for a higher margin when Nigerian crude oil priced at an above-average \$35.50 a barrel, proved hard to sell in the recent oil glut.

The sources said losses were partly to blame for recent cuts in oil company investment here, although the higher margin was unlikely to push companies back into major exploration spending because future world oil demand remained uncertain.

Canadian reserves dip

OTTAWA, July 5 (R) — Canadian foreign reserves fell an underlying \$2.26 billion in June to stand at \$2.93 billion compared with \$2.87 billion at the end of May, the finance department said.

The underlying fall reflects a \$600 million drawdown from a standby credit with Canadian banks, a one billion drawdown from a facility with U.S. and other foreign banks and the proceeds of a 750 million Euro note offering, it said.

Financial Roundup

Dollar tastes mixed fortune

By J.H. Hammond

JEDDAH, July 5 — The American dollar opened on a mixed note on the European markets on Monday, with some gains and losses recorded against the major currencies. Market hesitation was understandable given the fact that the New York markets will be closed on Monday night due to local holidays, and European dealers usually avoid taking too aggressive a position without some indication or lead from the U.S. money markets.

On the whole, Eurodollar deposit rates opened slightly easier by as much as 1/4 percent in the shorter tenors to take the one-week rate to 15 1/4 percent from 15 1/2 percent and the one-year down to 15 1/2 - 16 percent from 16 1/4 percent levels early last week.

The money markets were worried that the Federal Reserve Board would start to push down its prime lending rate so soon after the release of the new lower range hands for the prime rate of between 10-15 percent from 12 - 17 percent ranges.

In the bullion markets gold and silver prices opened at a steady level in what was described as dull and directionless trading. The volatile Middle East situation had some minor effect, but bullion prices were still awaiting to see how U.S. interest rates would react this week before some significant changes would occur.

On Monday gold traded at \$315.80 levels

in London, while silver was firmer at \$6.04 at one stage before stabilizing at \$5.98 levels. For a bullion market that had been accustomed to wide fluctuations, this price stability was a relief to the market.

In the local exchanges, spot rial/dollar rates opened at 3.4400-05 levels but some moderate activity pushed rates up to 3.4405-10 levels by the close of business. The money markets were more active, especially in the short to medium tenors with the one-month LIBOR rate quoted at 14 1/4 - 14 1/2 percent - down 1/4 percent over Thursday closing levels. The longer periods were also down at 14 1/2 - 15 percent from 15 1/4 percent levels on Thursday.

The week-fixed rate was quoted at 13 1/2 - 14 1/2 percent but traded at 14 percent levels with demand for this tenor coming both from local institutions as well as the Bahraini based OBU's offshore banking units.

In the European exchanges, the German mark continued to surprisingly weak at 2.4720 levels, down from Friday's 2.4680 levels. The French franc held its ground at 6.8570 while the Swiss franc lost some 100 points to trade at 2.1055 from 2.0930 levels. The British pound was stronger at 1.7350 levels despite the British railways strike, but the Bank of England stepped in Monday to support sterling. The Italian lire was also slightly firmer at 1388 levels, compared with last Thursday's 1395-1400 levels.

Spain tightens vice on Libya

MADRID, July 5 (AFP) — Spain has stepped paying for imports from Libya from June 30 in an attempt to persuade the authorities in Tripoli to settle \$130 million in outstanding debts in Spanish firms, reliable sources said here Monday.

The suspension of payments almost wholly concerns oil and natural gas purchases made from Libya during the preceding three months, the sources said.

Spanish Secretary of State for Trade Agustin Hidalgo de la Quintana described the matter as "delicate", but stressed that Madrid had not gone as far as to freeze the Libyan central bank's account with the Spanish central bank.

Faced with Tripoli's refusal at the beginning of this year to settle its debts, the Spanish government suspended oil imports from Libya for a month. Spain imported a daily average of 55,000 barrels of Libyan crude in 1981.

Under an agreement signed in February, Libya agreed to settle its debts within a month, while Spain agreed to import 50,000 barrels of Libyan oil a day. According to the source, Tripoli paid \$37 million at the beginning of June, corresponding to the value of imports from Spain since the beginning of this year.

Vatican cold shoulders bank probe

ROME, July 5 (R) — The Vatican Bank has apparently declined to help government commissioners probing its links with the late financier Roberto Calvi's Banco Ambrosiano, the Italian press has reported.

Quoting well-informed sources, the respected Turin Daily *La Stampa* and the financial daily *Il Globo* described a meeting between the commissioners and Archbishop Paul Marcinkus, head of the Vatican Bank, Istituto Per le Opere di Religione (IOR) as "wholly negative" and "difficult."

The meeting took place Friday in an atmosphere of political criticism as Italian Treasury Minister Beniamino Andreatta told parliament the government expected IOR to take full responsibility for its deals with Ambrosiano.

A Vatican spokesman refused to make any comment on the report Sunday. Asked if the Vatican would make a statement in the future he replied "we shall see. We are not prophets."

The Vatican has maintained total silence about IOR's links with Ambrosiano ever since Calvi's body was found hanging from a bridge in London last month. IOR is the Calvi bank's fourth largest shareholder.

Andreatta sent the commissioners to take over at Ambrosiano after a financial crisis which has spilled over into a Byzantine political scandal here. The crisis was created after IOR refused to take responsibility for same.

BRIEFS

ATHENS, (AFP) — A strike by 35,000 Greek bank employees Monday entered its sixth week. The staffs want a collective agreement with a single pay scale applying to all banks. As a result of the strike domestic and international trade is hampered. Many workers have not received their June wages, and trades people are experiencing liquidity problems.

SINGAPORE, (AFP) — An electronics team back from Cameroon, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Nigeria and Senegal said here that vast potential exists in West Africa for the sale of Singapore's electronic consumer durables. Items likely to succeed include T.V. sets, radios, cassettes and tapes. There is a big market also for trawler engines and fishing equipment, refrigerators and canned food, the team found.

BAHRAIN, (R) — Takefuj Corp, a Japanese consumer finance company, has signed a six billion yen syndicated guarantee facility for one year with option for renewal for a further one year, lead-managers National Bank of Bahrain BSC said. The guarantee carries insurance commission of 1-1/4 percent per annum.

IVREA, Italy, (R) — Olivetti EC SPA said it proposes to raise \$2.5 billion lire through rights issues, and 150 billion through a five-year loan issue. It will offer 35 million nominal 1,000 lire non-convertible savings shares at 1,500 lire, on the basis of one for every 10 ordinary shares and one for every 45 of its 13 percent convertible bonds, it said.

NUREMBERG, (R) — West German unemployment was 1.65 million or 6.8 percent of the workforce last month, a rise of 4,490 from May, the federal labor office said. Unemployment in May was 1,645,800.

ADFAED warns of dangers ahead

MANAMA, July 5 (AP) — The Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development (ADFAED) said in a report that "the international community will face economic dangers in the 80s unprecedented in any past decade."

The report released Sunday and carried by the Abu Dhabi daily *Khaleef Times*, said "the deterioration in the value of the dollar lessened the role of the U.S. currency in constituting a global reserve and pushed forward a reserve system based on basket currencies."

The fund said the decline in Western economies had in effect led to the reduction in exports which in turn had an inflationary effect on prices. Dwindling oil reserves and a general lack of diversification of revenue sources was cited as one of the major problems facing the Arab world, said the report.

The Arab region needed to invest more in the development of regional communications in the form of new roads, bridges and air and sea ports as well as the construction of more schools, the report added.

Recommendations for the economic integration of the various resources that countries in the region had at their disposal, the report said the posing of such huge resources would lead to a general improvement of living standard throughout the Arab region.

Stressing the need for more aid to Third World countries in the form of either loans or grants, the report said there was a requirement for Third World countries to complete infrastructural projects and propagate climates for both economic and industrial growth.

Falling exports plague Brazil

BRASILIA, July 5 (R) — Flagging exports threaten to undermine the economic strategy of Brazil's military-led government, which has called national elections in just four and a half months time.

Brazil's foreign debt, among the highest in the world, is expected to exceed \$70 billion in 1982 and the country relies on trading profits to help offset interest payments.

But exports — Brazil sells coffee, other commodities and some processed and manufactured goods — peaked late in 1981 and fell in the first months of this year, partly because of the general world recession.

The only way to maintain a trade surplus is to limit imports but that inhibits growth.

Gross domestic product fell by 1.9 percent last year, according to latest officially-recognized calculations. Although recent months have seen faint signs of revival, general economic growth depends significantly on imports of oil, technology and some raw materials.

With at least a million teenagers coming on to the job market each year and the population rising steadily, the country cannot afford to stand still.

The military have embarked on a gradual program to restore civilian rule, interrupted by a 1964 coup, and the next step is to hold elections on Nov. 15 for congress, state governors and assemblies and municipal posts. Most commentators say the economy's performance will affect the chances of politicians who back the military-led government, which will remain in effective control of the country.

With millions unemployed, poverty endemic and inflation above 90 percent, voters will want some evidence of an upturn.

Last year, Brazil had a satisfying trade surplus of \$1.2 billion: after exports of \$23.3 billion and imports of \$22.1 billion. Delighted state officials set as a 1982 target a surplus of \$3 billion.

But exports have not risen according to plan and a surplus for the first five months of \$223 million makes the target look optimistic to say the least, economists say. They cite three reasons for the export decline, the first being the general world recession. Second, prices for commodities such as coffee, soya, sugar and cocoa have been depressed.

Third, Brazil has had bad luck in that several of its key markets have been hit by unusual circumstances. Nigeria's buying power was cut by a slump in oil earnings in the recent world glut. Iraq has been enmeshed in its war with Iran, Mexico and Poland had their own debt problems.

Argentina's economy was, meanwhile, savaged by the Falklands conflict — trade between Brazil and Argentina, the two South American giants, has expanded in recent years and was worth \$1.85 billion in 1980.

"It all adds up to where they are going to find this \$26 billion (the current 1982 export target). They are finding it extremely difficult to know where to turn," said one foreign economist.

In a search for new markets, the Middle East, especially Saudi Arabia, is a target area following earlier Brazilian success in establishing a good trading relationship with Iraq.

China is another prospect and economists say it could find Brazil's centrally-coordinated trading structure easy to work with. Planning Minister Antonio Delfim Netto is to visit Peking later this year.

A recent survey by the Brazilian Economic Institute, an independent foundation, concluded that Brazil must raise foreign trade.

SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT TENDERS

Authority	Description	Tender Number	Tender Price	Closing Date
Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs	Province; Temporary surfacing in the Southern Province; Fencing 11 graveyards in Taif	178	1,000	15-8-1982
" " "	Designing and building flood barriers in Nijran; Improving and embellishing Al-Qaryat	179	1,500	16-8-1982
" " "	" " "	176	500	8-8-1982
" " "	" " "	177	2,000	9-8-1982

PORTS AUTHORITY JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 14TH RAMADHAN 1402/5TH JULY 1982

1. SHIPS DISCHARGING:

Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrival
3.	Safina-e-Arab	S.C.S.A.	Rice/General	30.8.82
4.	Irenes Logic	Alsaada	Gen./Contrs.	4.7.82
5.	London Earl	Algosai	Corn/Timber/Gen.	30.8.82
6.	Captain Andreadis	Mofarri	Bagged Barley	22.6.82
7.	Joseff Roth	A.E.T.	Contrs/Steel/Gen.	4.7.82
9.	Jinnel Meru	Alfiza	Gen./Contrs./Ply/Steel	1.7.82
12.	Magda	Abdallah	Gen./Contrs.	27.6.82
13.	Char Yeung	Kanoo	General/Canned Food	4.7.82
14.	Al Aridhiah	Fayez	Containers	4.7.82
16.	Lucia Del mar	Roloco	Bulk Cement	26.6.82
18.	Zus 1	Alsaada	Bulk Cement	4.7.82
19.	Strinda	Bamaodah	Cement/Tiles	27.6.82
20.	Maacca	Alfiza	Contrs/Gen.	4.7.82
21.	Sea Architect	Alatas	Bagged Barley/Wheat	24.6.82
22.	Amstediep	Alatas	General	4.7.82
24.	Kavo Peiratis	M.T.A.	Containers	3.7.82
25.	Anemos	Bgd. Barley	17.6.82	
26.	Katendrecht	Bagged Durra	10.6.82	
27.	Safina-e-Berkat	O.C.E.	29.6.82	
28.	Roman Reefer	O.C.E.	27.6.82	
29.	Aegean Wave	O.C.E.	3.7.82	
30.	Yamato Reefer	O.C.E.	1.7.82	
32/33.	Barakatallah	O.C.E.	2.7.82	
33.	Reefer Queen	O.C.E.	5.7.82	
34.	Toyame	Barber	Containers	5.7.82
35.	Nedlloyd Ven	Alatas	Containers	5.7.82
38.	Leo Tempest	Alsaada	Contrs/Gen./Milk Powd	2.7.82
39.	Ashraf Al Aowal	O.C.E.	Reefer	30.8.82
40.	Al Kaid	Star	Bagged Durra	18.6.82
41.	Meriam	El hawi	General	5.7.82
42.	Agios Eleftherios	Star	Tiles/Cables/Gen.	29.6.82
43.	Orave	A.A.	Bagged Sugar	20.6.82
43.	Ikan	Red Sea	Fencing Wire/Gen.	28.6.82

2. RECENT ARRIVALS:

Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrival
El Vine		Fayez	Bagged Durra	4.7.82
Irenes Logic		Alsaada	Contrs/Gen.	"
George Z		O.C.E.	Reefer Cargo	"
Lucia Del Mar		F.A.M.E.	Contrs/Bldg. Mty	"
Strinda		Alsaada	Bulk Cement	"
Meriam		El hawi	General	5.7.82
Todoma		Barber	Containers	"
Nedlloyd Van		Alatas	Containers	"
Diemen		S.S.M.S.C.	Packed Lumber	"
Golden Pine				"

HAJI ABDULLAH ALIREZA & CO. LTD., JEDDAH AGENTS OF Hapag-Lloyd AG

ANNOUNCE THE ARRIVAL OF MV FULDA EXPRESS VOY-2412H WITH CONTAINERS (UNDER EMEC SERVICE) ON 6-7-1982 (E.T.D. 6-7-1982)

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: SHIPPING DEPARTMENT, 12TH FLOOR ALIREZA CENTRE KING ABDUL AZIZ STREET, P.O. BOX 7158, JEDDAH (S.A.) CABLE: ZAINALREZASHIP

TELEX: 401037 ZEREZA SJ. PHONE: 6422233 EXT. 313-360-298 NEOLLOYO AGENT: ALATAS AGENCIES, PHONE: 28333 CMB AGENTS: ALGOSAI AGENCIES, PHONE: 31481

HAJI ABDULLAH ALIREZA & CO. LTD., JEDDAH AGENTS OF NYK LINE

Announce the arrival of following vessels as on the dates shown against each

mv Jala Gouri Voy-01 WITH GENERAL CARGO ON 6-7-1982 (E.T.D. 9-7-1982)

mv Larch Voy-12Home WITH CONTAINERS ON 6-7-1982 (E.T.D. 6-7-1982)

CONSIGNEES HAVING CARGO ON THESE VESSELS ARE REQUESTED TO CONTACT US IN ORDER TO OBTAIN DELIVERY ORDERS HAJI ABDULLAH ALIREZA & CO. LTD. SHIPPING DEPARTMENT, 12TH FLOOR ALIREZA CENTRE KING ABDUL AZIZ STREET, P.O. BOX 7158, JEDDAH (S.A.) CABLE: ZAINALREZASHIP

TELEX: 401037 ZEREZA SJ. PHONE: 6422233 EXT. 313-360-298

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 2:00 p.m. Sunday	Cash	Transfer
Bahraini Dinar	9.12	9.13
Bangladesh Taka		15.60
Belgian Franc (1,000)		72.75
Canadian Dollar		269.00
Deutsche Mark (100)	140.00	139.55
Dutch Guilder (100)	126.50	126.25
Egyptian Pound	3.45	3.51
Emirates Dirham (100)	93.60	93.72
French Franc (100)	50.50	50.15
Greek Drachma (1,000)	50.00	49.50
Indian Rupee (100)		35.95
Iranian Rial (100)		
Iraqi Dinar		
Italian Lira (10,000)	25.20	24.90
Japanese Yen (1,000)		13.50
Jordanian Dinar	9.80	9.665
Kuwaiti Dinar	12.00	11.96
Lebanese Lira (100)	69.00	67.00
Moroccan Dirham (100)	54.50	53.95
Pakistani Rupee (100)		28.45
Philippines Peso (100)		41.10
Pound Sterling	6.00	5.98
Qatari Rial (100)	94.60	94.55
Singapore Dollar (100)		159.90
Spanish Peseta (1,000)		30.90
Swiss Franc (100)	164.25	164.00
Syrian Lira (100)	59.15	59.95
U.S. Dollar	3.45	3.442
Yemeni Rial (100)	75.50	75.20

Selling Price Buying Price Gold kg. 34,800 34,600 10 Tolas bar 4,600 4,020 Ounces 1,080 1,050 The above cash and transfer rates are supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange & Commerce, Gabel St., Tel. 6441000, Jeddah.

After a four-game losing streak

Eckersley puts Red Sox on top

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP) — Dennis Eckersley pitched a six-hitter and Tony Perez hit a pair of RBI singles Sunday, leading Boston to a 4-1 victory over the Milwaukee Brewers as the Red Sox regained undisputed possession of first place in the American League east.

Eckersley, 9-6, walked none, struck out six and silenced Milwaukee's home run bats after the Brewers had tied a Major League record with 35 homers in their previous 15 games. The Red Sox, who broke a four-game losing streak, took a 2-0 lead with four successive singles with two out in the third inning off Mike Caldwell, 5-8. Perez's base hit capped the rally.

The Brewers scored in their half of the third on Robin Yount's RBI single. But the Red Sox made it 3-1 in the fifth when they scored on Dwight Evans' double-play grounder and added their final run in the seventh on Perez's RBI single.

In other AL action, Lance Parrish and Mike Ivie homered to back the three-hit pitching of Don Pety and lead Detroit to a 6-1 victory over Baltimore. Butch Wynegar's sacrifice fly capped a two-run eighth inning and reliever George Frazier picked up his second victory in two days as New York came from behind to edge Cleveland 3-2.

Dave Henderson singled home two runs and Gary Gray doubled home another to lead the Red Sox to a 3-1 victory over Chicago. Gary Gaetti led off the bottom of the ninth with his 10th home run of the season, giving Minnesota a 4-3 victory over Toronto.

Amos Otis hit two home runs and Black pitched seven innings of two-hit ball, giving Kansas City a 6-1 victory over California which lifted the Royals past the Angels into first place in the AL west.

In the National League, Keith Hernandez and George Hendrick knocked in two runs apiece and Lonnie Smith scored four times to lead St. Louis to a 6-2 victory over Chicago.

Terry Kennedy's bases-loaded sacrifice fly in the bottom of the ninth scored Dave Edwards with the winning run to give San Diego a 4-3 victory over San Francisco. Nolan Ryan fired a four-hitter for his 48th career shutout, pitching Houston to a 3-0 victory over Los Angeles.

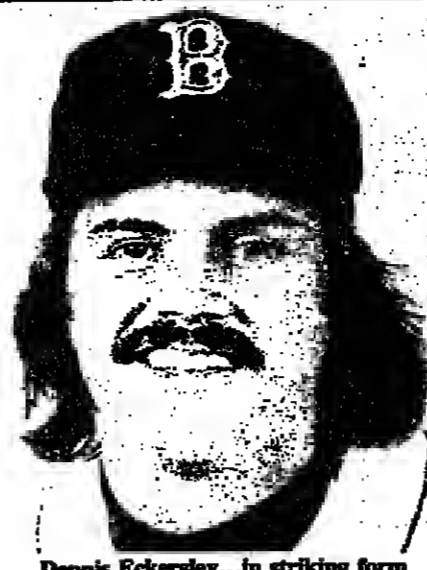
Steve Carlton struck out 13 and George Vuvach and Mike Schmidt smacked home runs as Philadelphia beat New York 9-7 in the first game of a doubleheader. Ivan DeJesus drove in three runs with a triple and a single and Mike Krukow scattered nine hits as the Phillies won the nightcap 7-2.

Warren Cromartie capped a home run, tri-

ple and double and drove in five runs to lead a 21-hit barrage that gave Montreal a 16-6 victory over Pittsburgh in the opener of their twin game. Mike Easler hit a two-run homer, a double and a sacrifice fly as Pittsburgh beat Montreal 10-4 in the second game.

In NL night action, Bob Horner hit two home runs to back the five-hit pitching of Bob Walk and Steve Bedrosian as Atlanta defeated the Cincinnati Reds 4-1, extending the Braves' winning streak to five games.

In AL night play, Larry Parrish, who had only eight runs batted in all season, drove in a club record seven runs with a three-run homer and a Grand Slam as the Texas Rangers routed the Oakland A's 11-4.



Dennis Eckersley...in striking form

Baseball standings									
American League					National League				
Eastern Division					Eastern Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB		W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	45	32	.584	—	Philadelphia	44	34	.564	—
Milwaukee	44	33	.571	1	St. Louis	44	36	.550	1
Baltimore	40	35	.533	4	Montreal	41	37	.525	2
Detroit	39	38	.513	4½	New York	41	37	.525	2
New York	37	37	.500	6½	Pittsburgh	40	37	.519	3½
Cleveland	37	38	.493	7	New York	38	41	.481	6½
Toronto	34	43	.442	11	Chicago	31	50	.383	14½
Western Division					Western Division				
Kansas City	44	32	.579	—	Atlanta	48	29	.623	—
California	45	34	.570	½	San Diego	44	34	.564	4½
Chicago	41	35	.539	3	Los Angeles	42	39	.519	8
Seattle	42	37	.532	3½	San Francisco	37	44	.457	13
Texas	31	41	.430	11	Houston	33	45	.423	15½
Oakland	34	48	.420	12½	Cincinnati	31	47	.390	17½



Tom Weiskopf...matches 15th win

Weiskopf grabs crown

OAK BROOK, Illinois, July 5 (AP) — Popular American golfer Tom Weiskopf delighted a cheering gallery when he won the Western Open Tournament here Sunday finishing with a record 11-under par total of 276.

The former British Open champion bettered the previous best score for the event set by Ed Fiori last year by one stroke. He closed with a 2-under-par 70 to fend off a possible sudden-death play-off against Larry Nelson.

Weiskopf, one of the game's millionaires, consequently won his fifteenth victory after 19 years on the circuit. He said: "I think it's the best tournament I've ever played tee green. I can't ever remember playing this well," a remarkable statement from a man who has earned \$10 million from golf.

Meanwhile, American Bob Byman held off a fourth round charge by British veteran Sam Torrance to win the \$120,000 Scandinavian Enterprise Open (SEO) Championship by three strokes.

Byman, who surged into the lead with an excellent third-round 66 overtaking Spain's Seve Ballesteros, shot a fourth-round 71 for a total of 275 strokes.

Torrance shot a fine 69 for a total of 278. Ballesteros, who was gunning for his third straight title here, lost the lead with a third-round 70 and fell back another spot with a final-round 72 for 279.

Britain's Gary Cullen, who moved into top ten with an excellent third round 66, continued with a fourth round 69 to share the fourth spot in 281 with American Tom Sieckman. Sieckman, who shot the best score in the third round — a six-under-par 66 — finished with a disappointing 73.

Mark James of Britain shot a fourth-round 69 to share the sixth spot in 283 strokes with Brazil's Jaime Gonzales, who finished with 71 strokes.

Des Smythe, Ireland and Ian Mosey, Britain both shot a fourth round 69 to share the eighth spot in 284 with local amateur star Krister Kinell and Britain's John Morgan, who finished with a disappointing 73. Kinell, who was fifth after the third round, scored a mediocre 74 in the final round.

West Germany's Bernhard Langer moved up from a 27th spot to share the 12th in 285 with a fine final round 68.

Meanwhile, Jack Nicklaus Jr. and Wayne Player, two sons of famous fathers, are among the contestants for the British Open Golf Championship at Royal Troon, Scotland, from July 15-18.

The two twenty-year-old amateurs, whose fathers, Jack Nicklaus Senior and Gary Player go straight through to the competition proper because they have won the Open three times each, play in the final qualifying

competitions on July 11 and 12.

Young Nicklaus will attempt to get through at Kilmarnock Barassie while Player junior is among the contenders at Western Gailes. Wayne qualified for a previous British Open by this route and, earlier this month he also got through to play in the United States Open at Pebble Beach. It was the first time a father and son combination had played in the event.

Also competing at Barassie are Jack Newton of Australia, who was runner-up for the title at Carnoustie in 1975, after losing a play-off to Tom Watson, and American Ed Sneed, who almost won the United States Masters three years ago.

Mitchell nets 2 for Timbers

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 5 (AP) — Dale Mitchell scored two goals for Portland as the Timbers beat the San Diego Sockers 3-1 in a North American Soccer League contest Sunday night.

Mitchell, a Canadian, logged the first point at 4:17 with an assist from Scotsman John Bain, and Bain got Portland's second goal at 24:07 with help from Mitchell and Gret Ion. Mitchell put the Timbers' last point on the board at 49:02.

Lorenz Hikes, aided by Hungary-born Julie Veece, kicked San Diego's lone point at 85:35. The game was the Timbers' first contest since disclosures last week that the club owner, Louisiana-Pacific Corp., plans to sell the franchise at the end of this season.

Meanwhile, German Berndt Holzenbein's

Scott bags 800m comfortably

OSLO, July 5 (AP) — American Steve Scott ran the 800 meters in 1:45.05 the third best time of the year, in winning the event at an International Athletic meet here Sunday.

John Walker of New Zealand placed second in 1:45.45. The American will make a new attempt to beat the 1,500 meters world record in Oslo Wednesday.

Mary Decker Tabb of the United States won the women's 800 meters in 1:58.43, a new personal best.

Meanwhile, Britain's Hugh Jones and Grete Waitz of Norway outclassed their competitors over the half-distance, 21 kilometers, of the Oslo Marathon Saturday.

Waitz clocked 1 hour 07:50 over the half distance, which is a new unofficial world record.

header shot 2:32 into overtime gave the Fort Lauderdale Strikers a 3-2 victory over the Tulsa Roughnecks.

Holzenbein's game-winner came on perfect pass from Bob Bolitho and Eluded Tulsa goalkeeper Winston Dubose as Fort Lauderdale improved its Southern Division leading record to 14-8 with 124 points.

The Roughnecks dropped to 8-17 with 77 points after the loss before a sellout crowd of 19,020 at Lockhart Stadium.

Brian Kidd converted a penalty kick to put the Strikers ahead and Tulsa tied the game, 1-1 at 42:44 when German Franz Gerber took a pass from Tim Wellman and beat Lauderdale goalie Van Beveren of Netherlands.

The Strikers, who played the final 50 minutes with a one-man disadvantage after Brittan Ken Fogarty was ejected, took a 2-1 lead as Branko Segota breezed past three defenders and shot home.

Tulsa re-tied the game, however, when Gerber scored his second goal of the night, beating Van Beveren after taking a pass from David Braddard at 78:45. Both teams had several opportunities to win the game in regulation, but couldn't score.

Allott likely to play at Oval

LONDON, July 5 (AP) — England's selectors have chosen an unchanged side for the third and final Test against India, starting at the Oval, Thursday.

Mike Gatting, the stocky Middlesex right-hander, appeared to deserve a chance of being recalled after becoming the first batsman of the summer to complete a thousand runs earlier this week. His season's average of just over 83 is miles ahead of any of the current English batsmen in the test squad.

But the selectors, in a meeting lasting three hours, finally ignored the temptation to call Gatting back feeling that none of the England players deserved to be dropped. So England will complete the three-match series against the Indians having used the same 12 players throughout.

There is, however, likely to be one change made at the Oval from the 11 which drew the rain-soaked second Test at Old Trafford. One spinner probably Geoff Miller, will be left out so that Paul Allott, injured for the Manchester Test, can return to make use of the extra pace in the Oval's re-laid wicket.

After being left out of the England squad for 18 months Miller returned at Old Trafford, only to miss to chalk up his maiden Test

Leicester wins thriller

LONDON, July 5 (AP) — England's David Gower hit a run-a-minute century to give Leicestershire an exciting 'John Player League' win over Warwickshire Sunday.

It was his third hundred in the competition this season. Leicestershire faced a stiff target of 214 runs in 37 overs, but Gower's 107, including 11 fours and one six, saw them home with two-and-a-half overs to spare. He shared a 80 opening stand with Nigel Briers (38) and added 86 more for the second-wicket with Rhodesian-born Brian Davison (37). Gower has now scored 507 Sunday runs this year.

Geoff Humpage hit 87 not out in Warwickshire's 213 for four, but injury deprived them of the services of four bowlers and a fifth, Jim Cumbe, was also removed from action with an injury as Gower went on a rampage.

Sussex moved to within two points of leaders Middlesex, who were without a game this Sunday, by beating Kent by 73 runs at Madingley.

There was a century in this match for Sussex opener Gahan Mendis of Sri Lanka, who went on to make 121 runs in two hours with three sixes and eight fours. Mendis and Ian Gould (52) put on 110 for the first-wicket in just 19 overs and the third-wicket partnership of 57 between Mendis and Paul Parker (29) took only seven overs.

Sussex totaled 254 runs for five wickets and when Pakistani Asif Iqbal was Kent's sixth man out at 110 their hopes had vanished. They were eventually bowled out for 181.

Derbyshire went ahead of Kent into third place with a 64-run success over Lancashire, whose target was reduced to 186 in 33 overs after a hold-up by rain. Kim Barnett was another of the day's century-makers with 111 in Derbyshire's 225 for five. He opened with New Zealand opener John Wright and together they scored 132 before Wright was caught for 61. Barnett went on to reach three figures for the first time.

century by two runs. Primarily he was chosen as an off-spinner, and a return of one for 52 in 16 overs on a turning track was disappointing.

Meanwhile, giant covers specially made to protect the Oval wicket will be used for the first time during the third Test between England and India.

The covers are in four sections, with eight inflatable balloon-type tyres for mobility, and protects an area of 90 feet by 13 feet. Extra pieces also cover the bowlers' run up by giving overall protection of 210 feet.

Four vehicles will transport each section from Warrington, Cheshire, to the Surrey ground Saturday. The project is sponsored by Chubb, the security firm, which has been associated with cricket at the Oval for some years. A company spokesman described the sponsorship of the new covers as "a very practical contribution to the game."

The England 12: R.G.D. Willis (Warwick — Captain) G. Cook (Northants), C. J. Tavare (Kent), A.J. Lamb (Northants), D. Randall (Notts), D.I. Gower (Leicester), T. Botham (Somerset), D.R. Pringle (Essex), G. Miller (Derby) P. Edmunds (Middlesex); R.W. Taylor (Derby), P. J. W. Allott (Lancs).

BRIEFS

TAIPEI, (AFP) — New Zealand, Third in the last tournament, beat Bermuda 6-1, and Guatemala defeated Singapore 3-1 on the second day of the fifth World Women's Softball championship here. In other games Belgium upset Colombia, El Salvador blasted Nauru and the Dominican Republic battled Indonesia into submission.

SEATTLE, Washington, (AP) — Elliott Forbes-Robinson of Denver, North Carolina, captured his second consecutive Olympia Trans-Am Road Racing Championship by edging 21-year-old Tony Brassfield by 5.48 seconds at Seattle International Raceway Sunday afternoon. Forbes-Robinson's Pontiac Trans-Am averaged 81.793 mph (131.4 kph) for 44 laps — 99 miles (159.3 km) — on the 2.25-miles (3.62 km) Sir Course.

DONINGTON PARK, England, (AFP) — Italy's Corrado Faori, driving a March 822, won the 10th round in the European Formula Two Motor Racing Championship Sunday — less than a second ahead on fast-finishing former motorcycle world champion Johnny Cecotto of Venezuela. Fabri's win

Pryor batters Kameda into submission in sixth

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 5 (AP) — Champion Aaron Pryor knocked down Akio Kameda five times Sunday en route to stopping the challenger in the sixth round, as he successfully defended his World Boxing Association junior welterweight title for the fifth time.

Pryor, 31-0 with 29 knockouts, said he viewed the bout as a warmup for an October match with World Boxing Council lightweight champion Alexis Arguello. "It wasn't tough at all. I was just getting loose," Pryor said. "I had a lot more to give him. I fight as hard in the 11th round as I do in the first."

Pryor, 26, of Cincinnati, floored Kameda twice in the sixth before referee Ernesto Magana of Mexico City stopped the fight at 1:44. It was the first loss in 18 professional bouts for Kameda, 27, a law student from Tokyo.

"I felt I had enough to keep going, until the last round," Kameda said through an interpreter. "Pryor is the quickest and fastest opponent I've ever faced."

Pryor, who went down once in the third round, said the knockdown was a fluke. "I was off balance, if he hit me, he didn't sting me," Pryor said. "When I fell, I looked at Arguello and got up right away."

The Pryor-Arguello bout was announced following the fight. Top Rank Inc. promoter Bob Arum said contracts have been signed

for an October matchup, but the site has not been determined.

Both fighters came out flailing in the first round, but landed few punches. A left hand by the taller Kameda slipped over Pryor's glove and hit the champion on the chin, sending Pryor to the canvas.

Pryor did a backward somersault and bounded to his feet, but Magana made Pryor take a standing eight-count. In the second round, Pryor caught Kameda with a right cross above the belt that sent the challenger sprawling, but Kameda was up quickly. Kameda went down again with five seconds remaining in the round, but he struggled to his feet and the round ended.

Pryor came out clowning in the third round and was staggered by a hard right by Kameda. But Pryor regained command of the fight, and before the round ended, opened a cut under Kameda's right eye. Kameda was dazed at the end of the third, and went down for an eight count but again got up at the bell and the round ended.

Pryor stalked Kameda in the fourth, landing several hard rights as blood trickled from Kameda's nose, but the challenger slipped punches effectively and struggled through the round, occasionally holding Pryor.

Kameda was hurt again in the fifth, as Pryor seemed to be waiting for just the right moment to put the challenger away. Pryor overwhelmed Kameda with a flurry of punches as the sixth round started, and Kameda went to a squatting position for an eight count.

Pryor pressed the attack, and a minute into the round sent Kameda reeling into the ropes and to the mat. Kameda got to his feet but was unable to defend himself when Magana stepped between the fighters at 1:44.

Meanwhile, champion Kim Chul-Ho of South Korea drew with Mexican Challenger Raul Valdez in Taejon South Korea, Sunday in a 15-round title bout and retained his World Boxing Council (WBC) super flyweight title.

It was a split decision. The Italian and Mexican judges scored the bout identically 145-145, while the Korean judge carded it 148-146 in favor of the Korean champion.

Anderson pushes Peeters aside

NANCY, July 5 (AP) — Phil Anderson of Australia became the third man in as many days to wear the leader's yellow jersey in the Tour de France Cycle Race when he won Sunday's second stage, the 246 kilometers ride from Basle to Nancy, the longest in the tour.

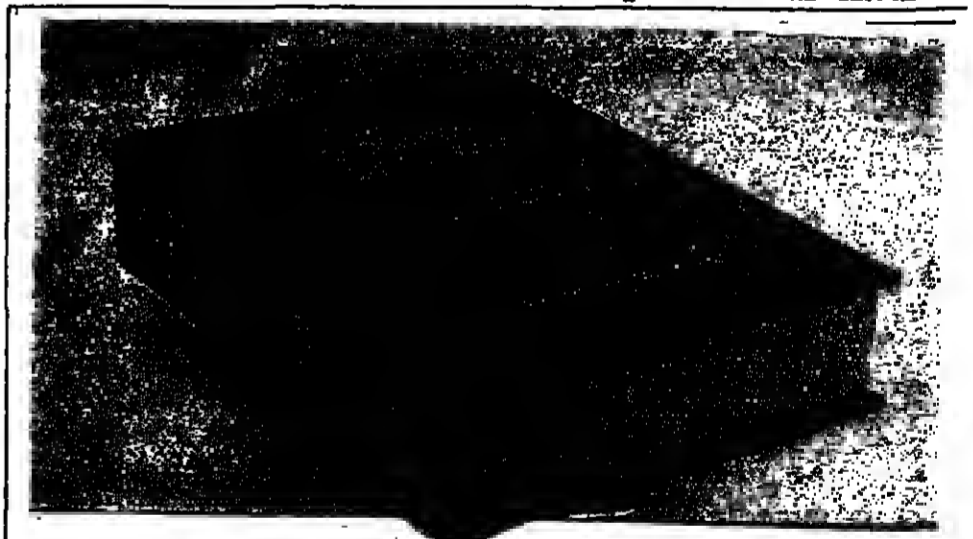
He takes over the overall lead from the Belgian Ludo Peeters, who won Saturday's first stage proper. Peeters in turn had taken the jersey from France's Bernard Hinault, the race favorite who won the time-trial prologue on Friday in Basle.

Sunday, Hinault kept in touch with the overall lead when he finished 17th in the stage.

At the finish Anderson was well out on his own, having hit the front 18 kilometers from the end, taking a group of five riders with him.

The early pace was set by Frenchman Jacques Michaud, who stayed in front for 100 kilometers, but Anderson's breakaway proved too much for the majority of the riders, and Michaud, along with many others, had apparently run out of steam.

The group who followed Anderson was made up on his Peugeot teammate Michel Laurent, two other Frenchmen, Bernard Vallet and Marc Maidot, along with the Dutch pair of Peter Wionco and Heek Lubberding. Lubberding was second with vallet third.



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To give Italians semifinal berth

Rossi's 'trick' shatters Brazilian dreams

BARCELONA, July 5 (R) — Italian center-forward Paolo Rossi ripped apart the World Cup form book Monday with a brilliant burst of scoring that put favorites Brazil out of the finals.

Rossi, who returned to action only last April after a two-year suspension for his alleged involvement in a betting scandal, scored all three goals in Italy's nerve-ringing 3-2 win over the three-time champions. It was a result that sent the Italians through to a semifinal meeting with Poland in Barcelona's Nou Camp Stadium on Thursday and, almost unthinkably, sent the Brazilians home empty handed.

Brazil, the most exciting team in the world and needing only a draw to qualify, were widely regarded as certain. Rossi, with the invaluable assistance of a dithering Brazilian defence, ignored that script. Three appalling defensive errors presented Rossi with gift goals in the 45th, 25th and 74th minutes.

There seemed to be little danger when



Paolo Rossi ... strikes it rich

Antonio Cabrini swung over a harmless-looking cross from the left touchline. But Brazilian goalkeeper Valdir Peres and his defenders all decided to leave the ball to one another and the unmarked Rossi gleefully headed home.

Italy's joy was short-lived. Seven minutes later the strutting Socrates worked a light-

ning exchange of passes with Zico and beat Dino Zoff at the near post from a narrow angle. The following 13 minutes turned into a football circus as the Brazilian ball-jugglers went through their entire repertoire of tricks.

But the Brazilian clowns, in the guise of defenders, entered the arena for a second time in the 25th minute. Cerezo, standing at the corner of the box, had all the time in the world to clear the ball to safety but inexplicably rolled a "perfect" pass into the path of Rossi.

The young striker, showing no signs of ring rustiness after his layoff, accepted the offering with a firm right-footer from 18 meters.

It was not until the 68th minute that Brazil, who beat Italy in the 1970 final, regained the initiative with a second equalizing goal. Falcão, who plays for Italian club Roma, meandered across the edge of the box and unleashed an explosive left-footed shot past Zoff.

But the clowns were not to be denied top billing. Six minutes later the Brazilian defence made a terrible hash in trying to clear a corner and Rossi pounced to secure a famous Italian victory.

Brazil came close to snatching the equalizer which their supporters craved on a number of occasions, but whenever the 40-

year-old Zoff appeared to be in trouble, there was always a leg, chest or shoulder in the way.

Zoff had one fine save from a powerful Socrates header, watched a Falcão rocket ricochet off sweeper Gaetano Scirea to safety and stood rooted as another Falcão shot slid tantalizingly past a post.

Zoff and defenders alike were all hopelessly beaten by one cute Zico freekick but the ball smacked the crossbar. Italy, too, had chances to increase their tally. In the 49th minute Bruno Conti was left with only Valdir Peres to beat but he shot meekly past the post.

The only blot on Italy's day was the first-half booking of full-back Claudio Gentile for a series of fouls on Zico. It was his second in consecutive games and he will miss Thursday's match against Poland.

Italy's capital exploded in delirium minutes after the national team knocked out favorites.

Teams:
Brazil — Valdir Peres, Leandro, Oscar, Luisinho, Cerezo, Junior, Socrates, Serginho (Paolo Isidoro, 69 minutes), Zico, Eder, Falcão.

Italy — Zoff, Gentile, Collovati (Bergomi 34), Scirea, Cabrini, Tardelli (Marini 74), Orsini, Antognoni, Graziani, Rossi, Conti.

Dejected Luis Menotti hunts for new pastures

BARCELONA, Spain, July 5. (R) — Cesar Luis Menotti, for eight years the philosopher and fashioner of Argentine football, is at a crossroads.

With the team he shaped into world champions in 1978 now eliminated from the finals in Spain, his work is over. It began with triumph but has ended in disappointment, soured further by the failure of the team to lift a nation in upheaval following the Falklands conflict.

For 43-year-old Menotti, whose lanky frame and flowing hair made him instantly recognizable around the world, the outcome is doubly saddening. "It is the end of a cycle of Argentine football, eight years of work which history will judge," he told a press conference. "It is sad it should end this way because you are left with just a vacuum."

But characteristically, Menotti — his habitual cigarette never far from his lips — accepted full responsibility for Argentina's failure to retain the Cup.

Choosing an analogy of war, as if unconsciously revealing his inner preoccupation over Argentina's troubles, he said: "I am not the general who hides at the back but the one who goes in first to die fighting alongside his men. I am the only person responsible for what has happened."

The man nicknamed "El Flaco" (skinny) certainly has his critics, not least within the Argentine Football Association. He has also upset his country's military rulers with his carefully chosen but controversial statements in politics.

For this reason, if no other, he will not sign another contract and is almost certain to move to a foreign club, possibly Valencia of Spain. Analysing his failure in his quiet un-

fied manner, Menotti said Argentina had too little luck and too many good opponents.

He also blamed referees for failing to clamp down on hard play — what he calls "anti-football" — which prevented young Diego Maradona from unveiling his repertoire of talents.

Menotti said it was too early for him to give an assessment of his eight years' work. "All I can say is it has been a great experience working with the players." The players themselves, most facing an end to their international careers, feel the failure as deeply as their manager. "It will take Argentina a long time to get a group of players like this and a manager like Menotti," one player said.

But captain Daniel Passarella, hailed by Menotti as Argentina's best player of the finals, was more optimistic. Just as we took over from players who seemed irreplaceable, so a new generation will take over from us," he said. The disintegration of a team which for four years carried the title of champions was finally symbolized by their departure from Spain.

The squad which had arrived united was split as only some officials and players packed their bags for Buenos Aires. Others stayed on in Spain or headed for other countries, among them was Menotti, his exact destination undecided but his departure from Argentina assured.

The transfer of Argentine football star Diego Maradona to the Spanish Club Barcelona for \$7.7 million has caused annoyance at Spain's economic ministry, the magazine *Time* reported Monday.



ALL JOY: The Poland players make a happy picture as they cling to each other in sheer joy after having held the Soviet Union goalies, to make the semifinals on a better goal difference.

How they stand

Group "A"											Group "C"										
	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.														
Poland	3	2	1	0	3	0	3		Italy	2	2	0	0	5	3	4					
Soviet Union	2	1	1	0	1	0	3		Brazil	2	1	1	0	3	4	3					
Belgium	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		Argentina	2	0	0	2	2	5	0					
Group "B"											Group "D"										
W. Germany	2	1	1	0	2	1	3		France	2	2	0	0	5	1	4					
England	1	0	1	0	0	0	1		N. Ireland	2	0	1	1	3	6	1					
Spain	1	0	0	1	1	2	0		Austria	2	0	1	1	2	3	1					

Connors all praise for vanquished champion

WIMBLEDON, England, July 5 (AP) — Jimmy Connors said all his matches with John McEnroe are "life or death" matters, and Wimbledon's electric, far-ranging 1982 men's final was no exception.

"When we meet, neither one will roll over and play dead," said the 29-year-old reformed bad boy of the game. "It's kill or be killed. The match wasn't over until he missed that last ball."

Connors leaped high in the air, his arms raised like a conquering hero after his victory, while the packed center court crowd gave him a ringing ovation. Old-timers said it was the greatest ovation accorded to a new champion since 1954 when Jaroslav Drobny, the Czech defector, won the title at age 32 after years of trying.

The match lasted 4 hours and 14 minutes, marked with highs and lows but never lacking in excitement and raw drama. Connors, who had been an unpopular champion in 1974 when he crushed Australia's popular Ken Rosewall in three quick sets, was a heavy sentimental favorite.

Connors recalled that a doublefault cost him the final match in 1977 when he lost to Bjorn Borg, who chose not to play Wimbledon this year. "I had come back that time from 0-4 to 4-4 and then I blew it," he said. "I told myself I wasn't going to let that happen again."

Borg won that match with 6-4 in the fifth set.

Jimmy said he was glad that the match was played without bickering between the two as has so often happened in the past. "We're not friends," he said. "We have different friends. I'm married with a baby boy. He goes with a different group. But we respect each other. He knows how I play. I know how he plays. That's why I always like to play him. I know I have to go all-the-way."

Asked to elaborate on his "life or death" theme, Connors said: "Well, that doesn't mean I'm going to die. It's just that when you play tennis that long and that hard, it's killing on both of us. It's all-out war play. You don't mind collapsing afterwards."

The match forced the brilliant, artistic McEnroe to scratch the bottom of his repertoire of shots and he challenged the best of Connors' fighting qualities. "He made so many unbelievable shots," Connors said, of his younger foe. "He seemed able to pull off the big shot when he needed it. It was a struggle."

Connors was asked if he had any illusions about regaining the No. 1 status he held in the mid-1970s. "That's what I'm aiming for," he said. "I'm playing like it. But you can't tell about these computer systems. Guys like (Ivan) Lendl, (Guillermo) Vilas and (Jose-Luis) Clerc gain in the rankings by not playing tournaments."

"That's crazy. I think if you want to be No. 1 you have to stay in there and grind it out."

Meanwhile the 1982 championships saw the men's and women's singles champions dethroned. Both Jimmy Connors and Martina Navratilova triumphed over McEnroe and Chris Lloyd in a tournament where rain proved a more stubborn challenger than any of the players.

Rain cut into the schedule on all but two of the 13 days play, but against all the odds the organizers were able to finish all but one of the events on time. The final of the junior boy's doubles was carried over to Monday.

All the major events were completed Sunday with Connors pugnaciously defying the genius of fellow-American McEnroe to win a marathon which his revamped service, after letting him down in mid-match, ultimately won for him.

It was an ironic defeat for McEnroe, who beat Sweden's Bjorn Borg in the 1981 final largely due to his powerful serving in two tiebreaks. But it says volumes for his game that he was able to stay so close when every facet of his marvellously diverse game let him down. "I can't remember a player of McEnroe's caliber returning so badly for so long," an observer said.



IN SAFE HANDS: Poland's goalkeeper Mlynarczyk displays safe hands as he leaps to hold the ball after Russia's Baltacha (No. 5) failed to get his head to it. Looking on is Poland's Zmuda (No. 9), Majewski (No. 10), Dziubia and Soviet Union's Bessonov (No. 8).

Poles chalk out another draw to make the grade

BARCELONA, July 5 (R) — Poland marched into the semifinal of the World Cup here Sunday night by holding arch rivals the Soviet Union to a goalless draw in the last second round Group "A" match.

The draw took the Poles through on goal difference after both they and the Soviets had beaten fellow group contenders Belgium. Poland now faces the Italians.

But careless trip by star striker Zbigniew Boniek could prove costly to Poland's bid to better the third place achieved in the 1974 finals in West Germany.

Boniek, the hat-trick hero against Belgium last Monday, stuck out a boot to fell Vladimir Bessonov and earned his second booking of the tournament which automatically disqualified him from Poland's next match.

Tonight's game spoiled as a spectacle by complete domination of disciplined defence over unimagined attack.

The Poles, who scored eight goals in their previous two matches, were never allowed the time to build their splendid attacking football by a Soviet defence marshalled masterfully by captain Alexander Chivadze.

Poland's diminutive but dangerous winger Wlodzimierz Smolarek was shadowed everywhere by Sergei Borovski and Grzegorz Lato, the waiter who served up goals for Boniek to consume, was stifled by the impeccable Anatoli Demyanenko.

At the other end Chivadze's counterpart and sweeper, Wladyslaw Zmuda, was a tower of strength in the vigorous Polish defence. In a game in which goalmouth incidents were as rare as raincoats among the shirt-sleeved crowd, the Soviets pushed forward with the urgency of a side facing elimination. But it was Poland who came closest to breaking the stalemate when they forced Soviet keeper Renat Dasayev to make two fine saves within 30 seconds.

First, the tall 24-year-old keeper held a rising shot by Waldemar Matysik and then diving splendidly to tip wide a thunderous left-foot drive by Boniek.

As the match deteriorated and frustration and tension broke to the surface, four players as well as Boniek found their way into Scottish referee Bob Valentine's notebook.

France impresses Bingham

MADRID, July 5 (AFP) — Northern Ireland flew out of Barajas Airport here at Monday morning with manager Billy Bingham already looking to the future.

"We have made a name for ourselves here now I want us to keep the same team spirit and not go back to the bad old ways such as happened in the past" He said after the 1-4 defeat to France had ended Irish hopes of a semifinal spot.

"What we have achieved is down to sheer hard work, fitness and concentrating on our strengths rather than trying to play above our capabilities," he added.

Throughout the finals Bingham stressed that Northern Ireland were playing a slower version of classic British-style football and the results have vindicated his choice.

Players such as Billy Hamilton of Burnley, Gerry Armstrong of Watford and Mal Donaghy performed way above their league form. Other such as Norman Whiteside of Manchester United, who at 17 became the youngest ever in the World Cup finals, and John McClelland of Glasgow Rangers stepped out from the shadow of reserve team football straight onto a worldwide stage.

Northern Ireland's shock 1-0 win over

Chivadze, Borovski and Sergei Baltacha of the Soviet Union were all booked for clumsy fouls and Andrzej Bunol of Poland received the yellow card for pulling down Yuri Gavrilov.

The biggest noise from the crowd came midway through the second half when they booed and whistled Spanish police who removed two large banners from behind each goal bearing the insignia of the banned Polish solidarity trade union.

Smiling and relaxed Poland manager

At a glance

Group "A"		Group "C"	
Poland	0	Soviet Union	0
Italy	2	Brazil	2

No matches for two days

With Tuesday and Wednesday being off days, the World Cup teams still in the running for honors will be busy nursing their injuries and planning new tactics before they go into the penultimate phase of the competition.

Anton Piechniczek praised his defence and said their success was due to the fact they had conceded just one goal in five matches and added "And the Soviet Union never looked like scoring tonight."

Soviet manager Konstantin Beskov said: "The midfield was totally out of touch which meant our strikers were starved of the ball." For an experienced international, Blokhin was also a disappointment — he spent more time talking than playing.

TEAMS:

SOVIET UNION — Renat Dasayev, Sergei Borovski, Alexander Chivadze, Sergei Baltacha, Anatoli Demyanenko, Ramaz Shengelia, Vladimir Bessonov, Tengiz Sulakvelidze, Khoren Olanesyan, Yuri Gavrilov, Oleg Blokhin.

POLAND — Jozef Mlynarczyk, Marek Dziubia, Wladyslaw Zmuda, Pawel Janas, Stefan Majewski, Janusz Kupciewicz, Andrzej Bunol, Waldemar Matysik, Grzegorz Lato, Zbigniew Boniek, Wlodzimierz Smolarek.

France impresses Bingham

hosts Spain in the final game of the first round was the pinnacle of Bingham's triumph. It was a result which had an important effect on the finals by pushing Spain into a tough second round group with England and West Germany and opening the route to the semifinals for France.

The French, Bingham said, were the only side who could get anywhere near Brazil. "Teams like the French and Brazil have such a flexibility in their teamwork and positioning, backed with brilliant individuals like Michel Platini who can create goals out of nothing as he did for the opening goal against us," he added.

Northern Ireland in return had to offer "effort and discipline." Against Spain, Yugoslavia, Austria and the Honduras, it was enough, but against France, more was needed.

Another encouraging aspect for the Irish is that with the exception of goalkeeper Pat Jennings (36) and central defender Chris Nicholas, the World Cup side could be around in four years time. For the present, however, Bingham will turn his attentions towards the European nations championship with qualification for the finals being the immediate goal.

World Cup tid-bits

BARCELONA, Spain (AP) — Poland was hoping that star midfielder Zbigniew Boniek would not be disqualified for the team's semifinal in Barcelona, Polish coach Antoni Piechniczek said here Monday. "We have presented an appeal to the disciplinary commission of FIFA on the case," the Polish coach said. "Boniek received two yellow cards, one for rough play and one for not keeping the proper distance in the barrier during a free kick."

Rummelge skips training

MADRID, (AFP) — West German star Karl-Heinz Rummelge missed training Monday because he was continuing to suffer from a thigh strain. Also missing from the limbering-up was striker Use Reinders, suffering from a knee injury incurred during a table tennis match. The training session took the form of a nine against nine football match including manager Jupp Derwall.

Tough task

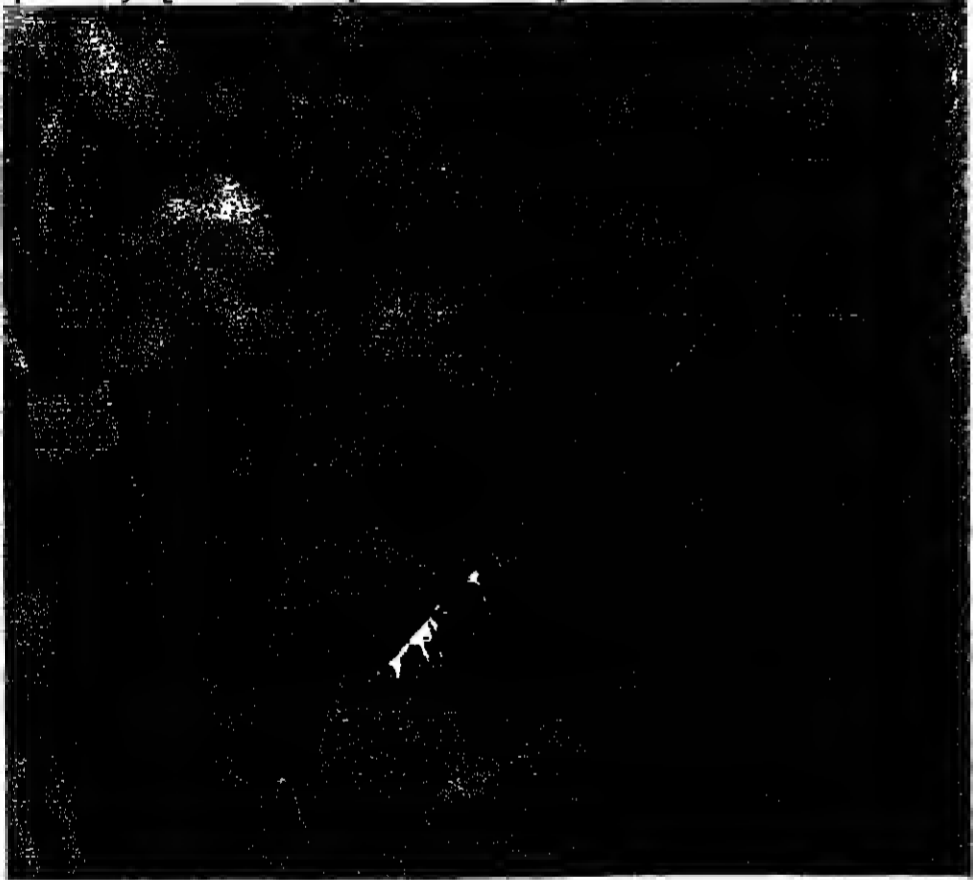
BARCELONA, (AP) — Polish manager Piechniczek stressed that he could have

problems putting together 16 players for the starting lineup and the bench in the semifinal. With defenders Jan Jalocho and Piotr Skrobowski and forward Andrzej Iwan were definitely out with injuries, the third goalie in stands and Janusz Kupciewicz a doubtful starter, the Polish manager has a tough task ahead.

"I could do little"

MADRID, (AFP) — Spanish goalkeeper Luis Arconada says he accepted the criticisms for Spain's failure to reach the semifinals but feels he could do little to stop any of the five goals he let in. "It's normal I should be criticized but there wasn't much I could do about any of the goals," he said. "It's easy for Pele"

BARCELONA, (AFP) — Cesar Luis Menotti gave short shrift to Pele's criticism of the Argentine squad. Pele told Spanish newspapers that Menotti's team were weak compared to their potential, but in an interview just before he left for home the Argentine manager replied: "Everything is easy for Pele."



HOLDS ALOFT: Jimmy Connors proudly holds aloft the Wimbledon Cup which he wrested from compatriot John McEnroe after a thrilling five-set all-American finale. Connors won the title for the second time after eight years.

Denton gives McEnroe a dressing down

LONDON, July 5 (Agencies) — John McEnroe nearly came to blows with another player during a heated argument in the men's dressing room shortly after scoring a narrow victory in Saturday's men's doubles semifinal at the Wimbledon Tennis Championships, it was learned Monday.

The "incident" followed a dispute during the doubles match in which Steve Denton (U.S.) and Kevin Curren of South Africa accused title-holders McEnroe and compatriot Peter Fleming of deliberately "stalling" at crucial points in the match. McEnroe wasted time arguing a line-call with the umpire and Denton took him to task over this in the changing rooms after the match.

According to those present the argument became heated and the players nearly came to blows. Curren said: "It could have got quite nasty. Steve was ready to hit out but McEnroe appeared to pull back. It was a violent argument. "Somebody stood up to him at last. Steve told him what he thought of him. It is about time someone did."

"He was stalling. He is always stalling and holds up the match at crucial points. He does it on purpose," Curren added.

Either way, McEnroe was a three-way loser Sunday. For after losing his singles

crown to Connors, he and Fleming lost their doubles title to Peter McNamara and Paul McNamee of Australia.

Wimbledon's new "trouble shooter" responsible for player liaison, Teddy Tintling, stressed the point "Blows were not exchanged."

"Young lions are allowed to have a snarl at each other. We were all outside the door waiting for the blood to seep out from underneath," he joked. He said there had been no need to intervene. It was just a natural by-product of the youthful competitive spirit. I am all for anyone standing up for their feelings," said Tintling, a former player and now a women's tennis fashion designer.

Australians Peter McNamara and Paul McNamee beat the American duo, John McEnroe and Peter Fleming 6-3, 6-2 to regain the crown they won in 1980. The men's doubles are normally decided on the best of five sets. This year they were cut back to three sets because of the rain which disrupted play on five of the first seven days and put the tournament seriously behind schedule.

Apart from the introduction of the tie-break system, this was the first change in the Wimbledon scoring formula since 1881,

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PAGE 16

Indochinese conference today

Viets may announce Cambodia pullout

BANGKOK, July 5 (Agencies) — Foreign ministers of Communist-ruled Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam will meet Tuesday in Ho Chi Minh City, the Phnom Penh News Agency announced Monday.

Western observers here have speculated that the conference might announce a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia. A sizable group of journalists working for Western media are currently in Ho Chi Minh City, formerly called Saigon, at the invitation of the Vietnamese government.

Observers here say the three Indochinese governments not only want to get the message of the conference across but hope to distract some of the media attention on the current visit to Thailand by Prince Norodom Sihanouk. The prince plans to enter western Cambodia, probably Wednesday, to formally set up a three-party coalition government which has vowed to fight the Vietnamese-

backed government in Cambodia.

The unilateral pullout of some of Vietnam's estimated 180,000 soldiers in Cambodia, expected to be announced Wednesday, was seen here as a "goodwill" gesture by the three Communist-ruled countries toward the non-Communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the sources said.

The withdrawal would be ratified by an accord between Hanoi and the Phnom Penh government of Heng Samrin, installed with the help of Vietnamese forces in January 1979, the sources said. It was not known how many troops would be involved.

Foreign Ministers Phoume Sipaseuth of Laos and Hun Sen of Cambodia arrived in Ho Chi Minh City Monday for the conference, the sixth since January 1980. The gathering was to be hosted by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. Although expected for weeks, Vietnam officially announced the date for the regular biannual session only Monday, on the eve of the meeting.

Officials here described the sessions as "ordinary," but the fact that some 30 foreign journalists have been invited further indicated the likelihood of a new development on the Cambodian issue.

Details on the probable Indochinese proposals to solve regional problems were scant here. But diplomats in Hanoi said they could be linked to the dispute over the Cambodian seat at the United Nations. The seat has been held by the ousted Khmer Rouge regime under the banner of Democratic Kampuchea, which is now the mantle of a tripartite coalition linking the Khmer Rouge with two non-Communist anti-Vietnamese resistance movements.

Up to now, Phnom Penh and Hanoi have ruled out a U.N.-sponsored settlement in Cambodia because of its "support" for the Khmer Rouge regime generally held responsible for hundreds of thousands of deaths during its rule 1975-79.

However, Thach said in Hanoi recently that the vacant Cambodian seat at the United Nations would provide a "more serene climate" in which the world body could play a role. His deputy, Vo Dong Giang, went so far as to say: "If the United Nations changes, we'll change."

3 judges found killed in Accra

LONDON, July 5 (R) — Ghanaian head of state Jerry Rawlings said Monday the bodies of three judges kidnapped last week have been found on the Accra Plains, Accra radio reported. The radio, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation in London, quoted Flight Lt. Rawlings as saying that the body of a retired officer was found with them.

In a recorded statement broadcast Monday, Rawlings spoke of enemies who had "recently intensified their preparation for an assault on the Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC)." Rawlings, chairman of the ruling seven-man PNDC, was quoted as saying: "During the past week we have had to put our military forces on the alert in order to crush any possible attack."

He said the "enemies" had adopted terrorist tactics "in order to create an atmosphere of fear and panic among the population." The three judges, identified as Cecilia Koranteng Addoh, F.P. Qsarokodee, and K.T. Agyepong, were abducted from their Accra homes last Wednesday by an unidentified armed group.

Rawlings said in his statement he was told on Saturday about the discovery of the bodies.

"Every effort is being made by a special high-powered investigation team to trace the criminals who perpetrated this horrible act... At this critical time, I wish to emphasize the great importance of unity among our people," Rawlings said.

Fresh riots break out in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG, July 5 (Agencies) — Rioting broke out in South Africa's gold mines again early Monday when about 12,000 black miners refused to go underground and began stoning cars and buildings at Gold Fields Kloof gold mine near Westonaria outside Johannesburg.

A large detachment of riot police has been sent to the scene to assist mine officials in controlling the unrest, a police spokesman said.

The South African Press Association quoted mining union sources as confirming an industry claim that the violence apparently was triggered by the awarding of higher pay raises to underground workers than surface workers. Underground workers at the two mines, controlled by the Gold Fields of South Africa group, got 12 percent pay hikes compared with 11 percent for their colleagues.

It also was believed that recent mine accidents, including an explosion that claimed six lives at Grootevlei on June 17, might have been a factor.

Meanwhile, the dwindling force of white miners totaling about 20,000 compared with 450,000 blacks, was to take a strike vote Wednesday after rejecting a pay raise offer of 9 percent. They were demanding 15 percent. Mining houses have warned the whites against a strike, noting that the gold price was at its lowest level in more than two years and that some layoffs had already begun. The last strike by white miners, in 1979, failed to achieve its goals. The industry has been giving blacks larger pay raises in recent years to narrow the still-large disparity in pay given to whites.

Seychelles jury says raider guilty

VICTORIA, Seychelles, July 5 (AFP) — South Africa intelligence agent Martin Dolfinchek was Monday found guilty of aiding and abetting persons unknown to levy war against the Seychelles with the object of overthrowing the government. The South African was convicted by unanimous decision of a nine-member jury.

Dolfinchek, 42, had been on trial since June 16 for his role in the Nov. 25 mercenary invasion of the Seychelles. He faces a possible death penalty along with four other accused who have pleaded guilty to the same charge: Bernard Carey, Jeremiah Puren, Roger England and Aubrey Brooks.

Politicians said involved in Delhi land-grab scandal

NEW DELHI, July 5 (Deeptnews) — Operation Land grab. This is how the latest political scandal that hit the Indian capital has been described. It involves the taking over of public land in New Delhi by property developers reportedly in connivance with ranking politicians and government officials.

Official estimates are that 1,000 acres of public land worth \$70 million have been virtually taken over before the scandal was exposed. Even Housing Minister B.N. Singh, a confidant of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, admits that the problem is serious. "Encroachment on government land and unauthorized construction have increased tremendously and we must stop this at any cost," he said.

An "overnight" millionaire who profited much from the scandal described the operation thus: "It's a pretty simple job. Just get a piece of land which the Delhi Municipal Corporation may have forgotten to put on the map. Or, even if it is on the map, just ignore it. Then subdivide the land and sell it to individual buyers at prices ranging from \$3,000 to \$10,000."

Critics cite three examples of land grabbing, perpetrated by the influential and the

unscrupulous. The first involved public land right in front of the district courthouse in Delhi. Within a week, a commercial complex housing 70 shops was built on the government lot. The developer sold each shop to interested parties for \$2,000. And reports indicated that neither the police nor Delhi officials took any notice of the new complex. "They acted as if it didn't exist," critics said.

The second involved the son of a ranking member of parliament belonging to the ruling Congress (I) Party. It appeared that the MP's son was given an agency to sell cooking gas cylinders. He built his showroom and store on 1,000 square meters of government land with no questions asked.

In the third case, a property developer, allegedly backed by influential politicians, seized a 10-acre mango orchard in "old Delhi" and immediately built 100 houses. The developer reportedly netted \$7 million from the deal and the Delhi Government received nothing.

In all these instances, the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) appears to be helpless. A senior DDA official told Deeptnews: "We have a strange situation where the government has to establish its

TEL AVIV, July 5 (R) — Israel faces a major political dilemma over whether to send its forces into west Beirut.

The Israeli government has said it wants to eradicate the influence of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) from Lebanon and has announced it is giving diplomacy a little more time. But the threat of a military solution hangs heavy over the negotiating table.

The dilemma facing the Israeli cabinet is that, if its tanks and artillery now ringing an estimated 6,000 PLO commandos in the besieged Lebanese capital launch frontal assault, the operation will probably result in a civilian bloodbath that would cause revulsion in the rest of the world. And the death of the commandos, guns blazing, would be the material for the myths that could enable a new PLO to rise from the ashes.

The commandos would be able to argue that they took on the Israeli army single-handed and fought it in the longest war the Arabs have fought against Israel since 1948.

Reshuffled Greek cabinet sworn in

ATHENS, July 5 (R) — The Greek cabinet, reshuffled over the weekend to deal with pressing economic problems, was sworn in before President Constantine Karamanlis Monday before holding its first meeting.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu has said the main task of the new cabinet will be to solve problems such as an inflation rate of over 20 percent, lack of investment and unemployment. The reshuffle is the first major government change since Papandreu's Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) won by a landslide in last October's elections.

Seven newcomers were brought into the cabinet, four ministers dropped altogether and four transferred to other portfolios in the new government.

In what political commentators hailed as the most significant change, two senior figures from Greece's state-controlled banks, both seen as moderates from outside the PASOK executive bureau, were named to top economic posts.

American official to meet Namibian leader

LUANDA, Angola, July 5 (AP) — An American envoy arrived here this weekend for talks with officials of the guerrilla movement fighting for the independence of Southwest Africa, also known as Namibia. African diplomatic sources said.

Robert Cabelly, a special assistant to Chester Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African Affairs was scheduled to meet with Hideo Hamutenya, a member of the Southwest Africa Peoples Organization (SWAPO) central committee, they said Sunday.

There was speculation in the Angolan capital that the State Department official came to reassure SWAPO leaders about recent South African statements linking Namibian independence with a pullout of Cuban troops from Angola.

Spain's NATO entry worries Paris

LISBON, July 5 (R) — French Defense Minister Charles Hernu says Spain's recent entry into NATO will cause problems of command and coordination for France and Portugal which should not be underestimated.

Hernu, speaking at a dinner in his honor here Sunday night, said Portugal and France faced "difficulties that should not be underestimated though each is of a different nature." He said Spain's membership had repercussions on Portugal's position in NATO, particularly in relation to the distribution of responsibilities within the alliance's overall command structure.

Portugal, which houses the headquarters of NATO's Iberian Atlantic Command, has expressed fears that the entry of its neighbor

Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon said Friday that, should the Israeli army resort to force to expel the commandos, the operation could be handled without difficulty. But the danger for the Israelis is that the PLO could make big political capital from a military defeat, and paint the Jewish state as a butcher.

If, on the other hand, Israel allows diplomatic negotiations to take their course, it could mean an Israeli military presence in Lebanon for much longer than originally bargained for. And the PLO may well be assisted by the gradually mounting international pressure on Israel to gain concessions from the Jewish state, diplomatic sources say.

Up to now the Israeli cabinet has remained adamant that all PLO groups, whether political or military, should leave Lebanon completely. Premier Menachem Begin has said Lebanon could become the second Arab state after Egypt to make peace with Israel.

The stated aim of the Lebanon invasion was to rid Israel of the PLO as a force from

its northern borders. But the longer negotiations drag on, the more likely that pressure from countries like Egypt and France, which say they want to secure a Palestinian retreat with honor, could lead Israel down unforeseen diplomatic avenues.

Egypt, for example, is known to be seeking concessions from Israel over autonomy for the Palestinians of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

A direct military defeat for the PLO, however, could give rise to the sort of international commando activity that Israel says it wants to stamp out. Such events occurred after Israel's victory in the 1967 Middle East war and after the PLO's expulsion from Jordan in the "Black September" of 1970.

Israel's "Peace Now" Movement, which held a mass rally to protest against the war Saturday, believes Israel has now got itself into a trap by surrounding Beirut. "Either way we lose," said one peace campaigner. "If we pull back, the PLO claims a victory, if we go in we look like barbarians."

Socialist government despite its election on an anti-NATO, anti-Europe platform. But on the economic front, potential investors at home and abroad say they have been alarmed by government pledges — so far largely unimplemented — to bring key sectors of industry under state control.

The Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) says investment in the economy will fall for the second year running in 1982. Official sources say the government's other economic worries include inflation, running persistently at over 20 percent, and unemployment, which has been negligible in recent Greek history but is now put by official sources at four percent of the non-agricultural work force.

In other changes, George Manghakis, head of the National Bank, becomes justice minister and another banker, Commercial Bank Governor Constantine Viatos, will be undersecretary at the National Economy Ministry.

Last week, Hamutenya charged that both South Africa and the United States were jeopardizing a Namibia settlement by insisting on tying it to a Cuban withdrawal. A U.S. spokesman in Washington later denied there was any linkage.

Cabelly's trip to Luanda, which had not been announced in advance, precedes a resumption of Namibian negotiations Tuesday in New York, Western diplomatic sources said.

In recent weeks, Western sources said a Namibia settlement was possible this summer with acceptance of a proposed Aug. 15 ceasefire between SWAPO and South Africa, which has administered the diamond-rich territory since 1920.

It was not known whether Cabelly also

would be meeting Angolan officials to discuss the process of normalizing U.S.-Angolan relations. The U.S. State Department has said that there can be no formal diplomatic ties until an estimated 15,000 Cuban troops leave this Marxist African country. However, Washington has maintained officially that this issue is separate from matters under negotiation in connection to a Namibia settlement.

The Cubans have been in Angola since 1975 when they helped buttress the ruling workers party, the MPLA, following independence from Portugal.

The regime of Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has stated that the Cuban military units will withdraw following the removal of the threat from South Africa.

TEHRAN, July 5 (AFP) — Former Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh will stand trial next Saturday accused of plotting to kill Iran's spiritual leader Ayatollah Khomeini, the newspaper *Kayhan* reported Monday.

The paper quoted the official in charge of the Ghotbzadeh case, Hojatoleslam Rey Shari, chairman of army revolutionary courts as saying: "If God wills, next Saturday we will witness the judgment of Ghotbzadeh by military court."

The former minister, who was arrested on April 10, is accused of taking part in a plot to kill Ayatollah Khomeini and the main leaders of the Islamic Republic in order to seize power. In a televised confession, Ghotbzadeh admitted participating in the plot and implicated one of the country's most prominent religious leaders Ayatollah Kazem Shariat Madari.

Since then, Ayatollah Shariat Madari has been under house arrest at Qom, 150 kilometers south of here. Hojatoleslam Rey Shari did not say whether the other people implicated in the plot — the most serious since the Islamic republic was set up — would be tried at the same time as Ghotbzadeh.

A harassed DDA official describes the utter helplessness of the agency in the land grabbing cases. "It's a vicious cycle," he complained. "An action which is illegal right from the start suddenly becomes legal. If you demolish an illegal construction, you are bailed up both by the judiciary and political authorities."

In fact, DDA itself has been denounced as being instrumental for the dramatic increase in real estate prices in Delhi. Land prices have zoomed up by almost 500 percent, forcing some diplomats to stay in hotels.

A three-bedroom house in one of Delhi's fashionable districts now fetches about \$2,000 a month in rent. Five years ago, the same property could be rented for \$1,000.

A senior Asian diplomat told Deeptnews: "The only alternative left for us is to negotiate purchase of land and start building our own housing complex. But it's a tedious process. It takes several years for such a housing complex to materialize."

Dominicans await easy transition of power

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, July 5 (Agencies) — President Antonio Guzman's flag-draped casket lay overnight in an ornate National Palace room overlooking the Caribbean, awaiting a funeral Monday in the nation's second city, Santiago, some 120 miles north of here.

Guzman, 71, died early Sunday, shot in the face by accident from his own pistol when it fell to the floor in a bathroom at the National Palace, according to Guzman's caretaker successor as president, Jacobo Majluta.

Jose Maria Hernandez, administrative secretary at the presidency, said that Guzman had apparently dropped his own gun while in a bathroom adjoining his office in the presidential palace.

Hernandez, who was in the office at the time along with Defense Minister Mario Imbert McGregor and other military officials, added "the president had entered the bathroom and apparently his revolver fell to the ground." Gen. McGregor said earlier that the president had died after an accident in which a bullet penetrated his right cheek.

Hernandez said the president had been in good spirits and had been discussing administrative matters before the incident. Guzman, a wealthy landowner and businessman in power since 1978, had also made telephone calls to King Juan Carlos of Spain and President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico that night, he added without disclosing the reason for the communications.

Majluta, sworn in as chief executive by the president of the Supreme Court shortly after Guzman was declared dead, told the nation by radio and television the shooting was accidental. He went on to assure the people that Guzman's fond dream of a peaceful transition of power after his term was up would still be realized.

On Aug. 16, Salvador Jorge Blanco, a Social Democrat who won the presidential election in May, is to be inaugurated as president.

Majluta, 48, promised the nation that "all the armed forces of the nation support without reservations the continuation of the constitutional order... As commander in chief of the armed forces and of the national police, I guarantee the transition of power to the new authorities elected in last May's election."

In the streets, meanwhile, a simply dressed man who identified himself as Eladio Tineo of Santo Domingo, offered a simple eulogy. Guzman, he said, "gave us democracy." In Guzman's four years, he said, people felt "they could take part. They could criticize." He said things had been much more tightly controlled before.

Majluta brings to the presidency more than two decades of leadership in business and politics. He lost a bid for the presidency in his primary election last year.

Majluta joined the Dominican Revolutionary Party in 1961 and served in a number of important party posts, including organization secretary in 1962 and party president in 1976, before being chosen as Guzman's running mate in the 1978 elections.

In 1963, two years after the assassination of Rafael Trujillo, Majluta was named finance minister in the government of President Juan Bosch. That government fell in revolution and chaos that culminated in 1965 landing of U.S. Marines.

Majluta later served as president of the boards of the Central Bank, the Monetary Board, the Reserve Bank, the Dominican Power Company and the Industrial Development Corporation.

Pym in Belgrade

BELGRADE, July 5 (AFP) — British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym arrived here Monday for a two-day official visit to Yugoslavia, with the press here talking about the "stable" nature of relations between the two countries.

The press said Yugoslavia and Britain had several "points in common" including condemning "foreign interventions and fighting against diversions and for safeguarding peace."

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